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Guam Police Department Stakeholder Perceptions Study



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About the Project

This project, 'Stakeholder Perceptions about Guam Police Department Service Provision' was commissioned by the Guam Police Department in December 2017. The project was actioned under a Memorandum of Agreement between the Guam Police Department and the University of the South Pacific. A letter of Agreement for Research Collaboration was entered among the University of the South Pacific, University of Queensland, Queensland University of Technology, University of Guam and the Guam Police Department to undertake the study. The project was funded by the Guam Police Department. The USP Ethics Approval Number for the project is FAL11/18. The project also has formal approval from the University of Guam Committee on Human Research Subjects – Approved CHRS#19-16 (Reference Date: 03/14/2019 and Expiration Date: 02/12/2020). All participation in the project was voluntary.

How to cite

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Executive Summary

The Guam Police Department Stakeholder Perceptions Survey was carried out on Guam from March 14th – May 8th, 2019. A total of 877 residents were surveyed, with approximately equal numbers of males and females from across Guam's ethnic demographics. The participants account for 1.4% of the total adult population.

A key finding is that respondents' appraisals of police were generally not very positive and prior interaction with police impacted perceptions about police and policing. Differences between perceptions tended to vary across precincts with less positive views from residents residing within Hagåtña and Dededo precincts. Other key findings are:

- Respondents' **perception of safety** appears to depend on the situational contexts and did not appear to be impacted by policing.
- **Concerns about different types of crime** were generally very high. Theft was the most common concern mentioned by 84% of respondents. Home invasion (83%) and sexual assault (82.7%) were perceived to equally pose a threat to the community. A total of 81.6% of residents expressed concerns about burglary, 79% about trespassing, 75.1% about substance abuse, and 72.3% about family violence, while 63.7% were concerned about under-age drinking.
- The four most frequently mentioned **major problems** in the communities appear to be litter and garbage in the street (45.1%), followed by Graffiti on local buildings (34.1%), neighbors who make trouble (32.6%), and abandoned vehicles (30.8%).
- Respondents seem to have most faith in **contacting the police to solve major issues** in their communities (62.1%). While 73.3% of respondents of the Tumon/Tamuning and 69.7% of the Agat precinct viewed this measure as effective, residents of the Dededo (61.7%) and Hagåtña precinct (59.6%) were slightly less convinced of the effectiveness of calling the police to solve major issues. Respondents furthermore evaluated civilian measures related to **small groups of neighbors working together** (52.2%) and **organized neighborhood associations and clubs** (50.4%) as effective options for resolving major problems across all four precincts as well. This highlights the potential for further collaboration and partnerships between the police forces and local communities to deal with community problems.
- The three most frequently mentioned **top priorities of the police** should be to protect life and property, to prevent crime, and to arrest violators.
- Respondents' evaluation of the frequency of police visibility in the communities is rather low. These results are consistent across all four precincts and show that there is considerable room for improvement in police visibility.

- Respondents' evaluations of the frequency they **see police walking in the streets** of their communities are even lower. Again, these results are consistent across all four precincts and show that there is considerable room for improvement in police visibility.
- Respondents held mixed views about **the integrity and freedom from prejudice among the police**. 32.5% approved that police treat people as if they only do the right thing when forced. 31.5% of respondent approved that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things. And 31.5% approved that police are concerned about respecting a citizen's individual right.
- Respondents' appraisal of the **objectivity and biasness of police** when dealing with citizens indicate that majority of respondents perceive the police to be generally rather biased in doing their job.
- Respondents' rated the **police's job performance in regard to dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community, in working together with residents to solve local problems, and in preventing crime in their community** as rather poor/fair.
- Despite respondents' critical views about duty-specific police's job performances, 25.3% of the 730 sample respondents reported to be overall either satisfied (23.7%) or very satisfied (1.6%) with the **services provided by police in their community**, while a large share of 54.5% appeared to be neutral. 16.3% of respondents indicated to be rather very dissatisfied (4.9%) or dissatisfied (11.4%).
- **Attitudes towards the police** are mixed.
 - Views about respondents' **respect for the police** are least undecided and least contested given that almost half of the respondents (47.7%) approved that they have great respect for the police, compared to 42.2% neutral answers and only 6.2% opposed views.
 - **Trust in police** was expressed by 35.8% of respondents, compared to 11% who held opposed views.
 - Almost twice as many respondents (26%) approved that the **police do their job well** compared to the 13.2% who disagreed.
 - Respondents seem to be more critical when it comes to the idea that **people should always follow the directions of police officers, even if police go against what people think is right**.

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Introduction

The study of Stakeholder Perceptions of Policing on Guam was the first policing research initiative undertaken to assess community residents' views of police and policing following the implementation of Mandana COPS. The project was actioned under a Memorandum of Agreement between the Guam Police Department and the University of the South Pacific. The intent of the undertaking was to provide information on police/community relations and perceptions about policing relevant to informing organizational policies and practices.

A total of 877 residents of Guam were surveyed. Data collection was coordinated by Dr. Ronald L. McNinch, Department Chair for the Public Administration and Legal Studies Department, University of Guam. Dr. McNinch also coordinated training of persons involved in surveying and supervised the initial data collection on Guam. Data coding and entry into an SPSS database was coordinated through the University of Guam's Regional Centre for Public Policy. Dr. Andreas Kopf analyzed the data which provides the content for this report.

Data Collection and Analysis Method

Stakeholder Sample – A total of 1.4% of adult residents on Guam were targeted for the survey to allow for a representative sample. This decision was made by the members of the Project team in consultation with the GPD executive members and GPD major stakeholders (Center for Micronesian Empowerment, Guam Community College; Serve Guam! Commission, University of Guam). This target was set as the minimum; however additional persons available to be surveyed that met the criteria were also surveyed. Participants were identified using a quota sample approach. Based on the

ethnicity demographics of Guam in the 2017 Census, target percentages were determined. From there, adult quotas were set at: 1) 50% male and 50% female; and 2) 50% above the age of 40 and 50% below the age of 40. An online version of the survey was used to collect the data. The survey commenced after approval from the University of Guam Committee on Human Research Subjects – Approved CHRS#19-16 (Reference Date: 03/14/2019 and Expiration Date: 02/12/2020). The data collection concluded on May 8, 2019.

Survey Instrument – The survey instrument was informed by a hierarchy of constructs designed by Dr. Suzanna Fay-Ramirez in collaboration with Dr. Toby Miles-Johnson and Dr. Danielle Watson. The hierarchy included items from the Tuvalu 2017 Stakeholder Perceptions Survey, the Seattle Neighborhoods and Crime Survey (SNCS), the New South Wales Police Survey (NSPS), and Hinds and Murphy 2007. The final instrument is the product of a round of consultations with police and community stakeholders from Guam. The instrument comprised 8 pages and 4 sections as follows:

Section A: Background information	16 questions
Section B: Community context	8 questions
Section C: Perceptions	5 questions
Section D: Community context	10 questions

The instrument was presented in English. The survey was administered electronically as links were provided to participants to access the survey via Qualtrics. Selected participants were invited by research assistants to fill out the electronic survey. The pre-coded responses were used as a guide to help interviewers note the most appropriate responses. All questions allowed for documentation of non-coded responses. For all questions identified by the project team as likely to prompt a wider-range of responses, provisions were made on the instrument to document the responses provided in prose. All prose responses were later transcribed and coded during data preparation.

RA's had sole responsibility for inviting participants to complete the survey and assisting them, where necessary, with completion. To allow for anonymity, respondents' names were not documented on the survey instrument. However, they were required to sign a consent form allowing for the use of their responses in disseminated documents.

Research Assistant Training – Approximately 80 undergraduate students from the University of Guam School of Business and Public Administration were recruited as RA's and tasked with the data collection. Approximately 20 hours of instruction and training on data collection and survey

distribution were provided by Dr. Ronald L. McNinch. As part of the training all RA's received online training with the National institute of Health on the topics of protecting human research subjects.

Data Collection Procedure – The survey was distributed electronically to identified participants. The community data was collected via Qualtrics.

Data Processing – Community data was stored to an SPSS codebook by Mr. Jesse J. Quenga and emailed to the Dr. Danielle Watson. This data was then forwarded to Dr Andreas Kopf, who did an initial cross-check and cleaned the data as necessary. Due to high numbers of item non-response and unit non-response, the total number of observations that were included into the data analysis was reduced from 877 to 730.

Tables and Analysis – Graphics showing responses to all survey questions along with data tabulations and prose explanations are presented in this report. In some instances, graphics were also used to present coded explanations to filter-questions. Further prose was used to present key features identified in the graphics and to include interview data relevant to the respective question. Information is presented under the different question categories with respective question phrasing paraphrased as table names.

Total respondent numbers (frequencies) and/or percentages are presented in tables. The information in the tables reflect the percentage based on responses to respective questions and not necessarily the entire sample. An explanation is provided for any excluded information under the respective table.

FINDINGS OF THE GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT 2018 STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS SURVEY

SECTION A: STAKEHOLDER BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The information presented in this section is geared towards describing the socio-demographic background of the survey sample, including respondents' age, gender, location, education, first language and occupational status.

The current investigation is based on a sample of 730 respondents aged between 16 and 83. The mean age of the respondents is approximately 30.4 years and the median age is 26. The age distribution of all respondents is shown in Figure 1. It is notable that the youngest group aged between 16-24 years (305 respondents or 41.8%) and the group of 25-45 years old (280 respondents or 38.4%) represent by far the largest groups compared to the other age groups in the sample.

Figure 1 Age distribution of respondents

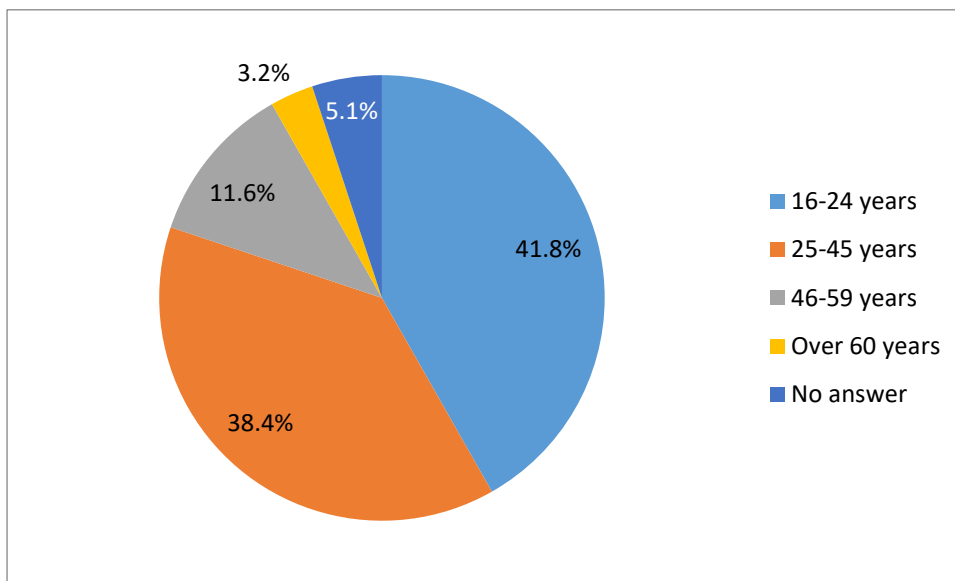
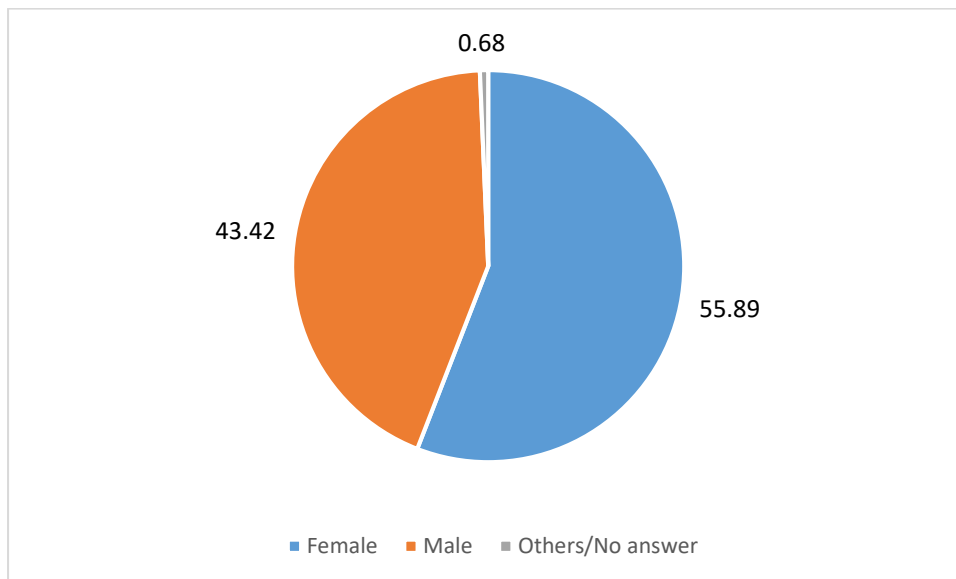


Figure 2 shows, the majority of the sample is female (408 respondents or 55.89%). Male respondents were represented with a frequency of 317 (43.42%), which allows for gender comparison. A total of five respondents (0.68%) chose to either not answer the question (2 respondents) or indicated another gender (3 respondents).

Figure 2 Gender distribution of the respondents



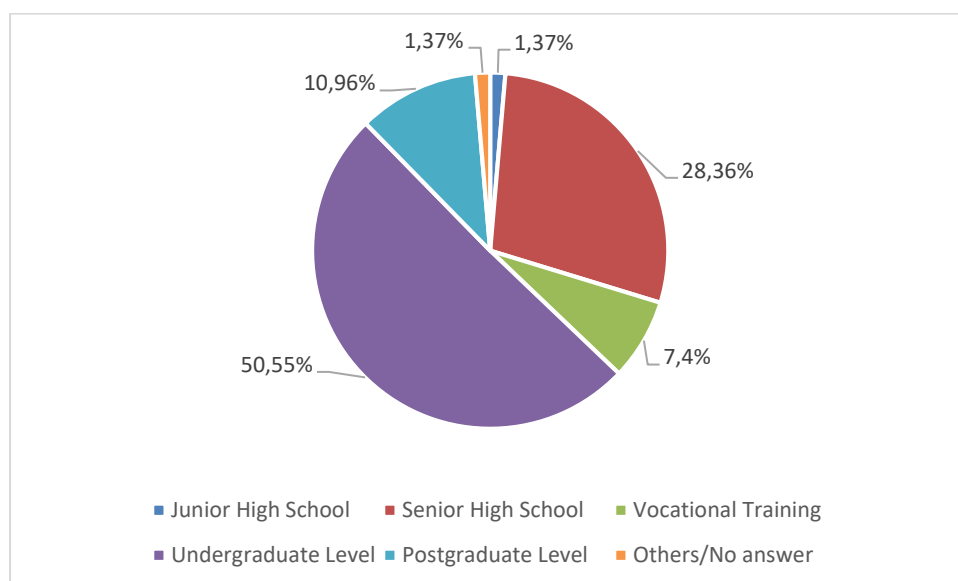
The data shows that out of the 730, 280 respondents reside in the Dededo Precinct (38.4%) (157 males, 121 females), 60 reside in the Tumon/Tamuning Precinct (8.2%) (29 males, 31 females), 305 live in the Hagåtña Precinct (41.8%) (169 males, 134 females), while 78 participants indicated to reside in the Agat Precinct (10.7%) (48 males, 30 females).

Table 1 Respondents distributed by location and gender in frequencies

	Dededo Precinct	Tumon/Tamuning Precinct	Hagåtña Precinct	Agat Precinct	No answer	Total
Female	157	29	169	48	5	408
Male	121	31	134	30	1	317
Others/No answer	2	0	2	0	1	5
Total	280	60	305	78	7	730

Figure 3 shows respondents' highest level of education. We can see that around half of the 730 respondents' (369 respondents or 50.5%) indicated undergraduate level as their highest educational attainment. The 207 respondents who indicated a Senior High School level as their highest educational attainment make the second largest group with approximately 28% of the total sample. The share of respondents who obtained a postgraduate degree is 10.96%, while 54 persons (7.4%) went through vocational training. A total of 10 persons finished their formal education after Junior High School, while another 10 respondents didn't provide an answer (1.37% respectively).

Figure 3 Respondents' educational attainment



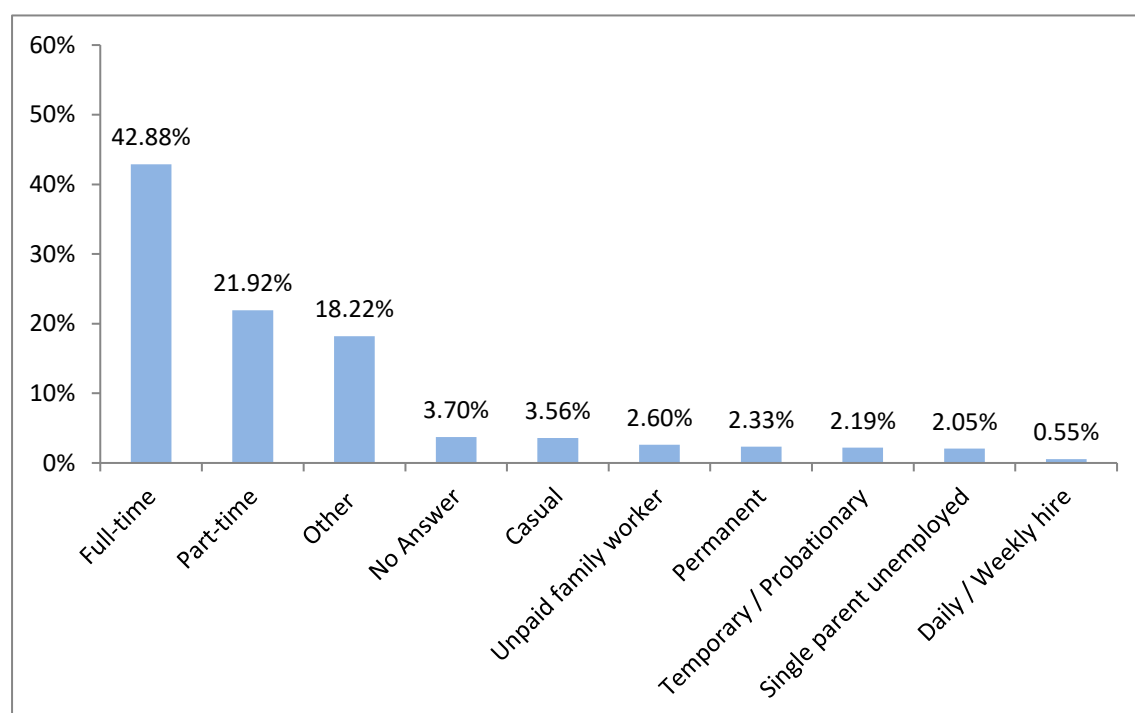
As can be seen in Table 2, English is by far the most widely spoken language at respondents' homes (70.41%). This is followed by persons who mostly speak Filipino at home (9.73%). A total of 50 respondents (6.85%) speak Chuukese, while the Pohnapean and Palaun language is spoken in 3.15% and 2.88% of respondents' homes respectively. The share of respondents who indicated to speak Chamorro at home is 2.05%. The Korean, Yapese, Kosraen, Chinese, Marshalese and Japanese language is only spoken by less than 1% of the sample. Another 1.78% of respondents either didn't provide an answer or indicated another language.

Table 2 Language spoken at home

Language at home	Frequencies	Percent
English	514	70.41
Filipino	71	9.73
Chuukese	50	6.85
Pohnapean	23	3.15
Palaun	21	2.88
Chamorro	15	2.05
Other /No Answer	11	1.78
Korean	6	0.82
Yapese	6	0.82
Kosraen	5	0.68
Chinese	3	0.41
Marshalese	2	0.27
Japanese	1	0.14
Total	730	100

Figure 4 shows the occupational status of the sample respondents. Of the 730 survey participants, 313 (42.88%) work full-time, while 160 (21.92%) work in part-time employment. Persons who indicated other occupational statuses (including students, self-employed, homemaker and pensioners) recorded a frequency of 133 persons (18.22%). 27 persons didn't provide an answer. A total of 26 respondents (3.56%) indicated doing casual work, while 2.6% are unpaid family workers. 17 persons (2.33%) indicated a permanent job position (full-time/part-time), while 16 interviewees are on a temporary/probationary contract. A frequency of 15 (2.05%) was recorded for respondents who are unemployed single parents. Four persons (0.55%) mentioned to be day or week laborers.

Figure 4 Respondents' occupational status



SECTION B: COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Section B of the survey recorded respondents' experience and concerns about crime, social cohesion and crime safety in their community.

Experience of crimes

The first question in this section asked respondents whether they or any of their family members have ever been a victim of crime in their community so far. Figure 5 shows the responses: A total of 199 respondents (27.26%) affirmed that they or a family member have been a victim of crime, while 529

(72.47%) haven't been subject to a criminal act. Two respondents didn't provide an answer to the question.

Figure 5 Respondent or family member ever been a victim of crime

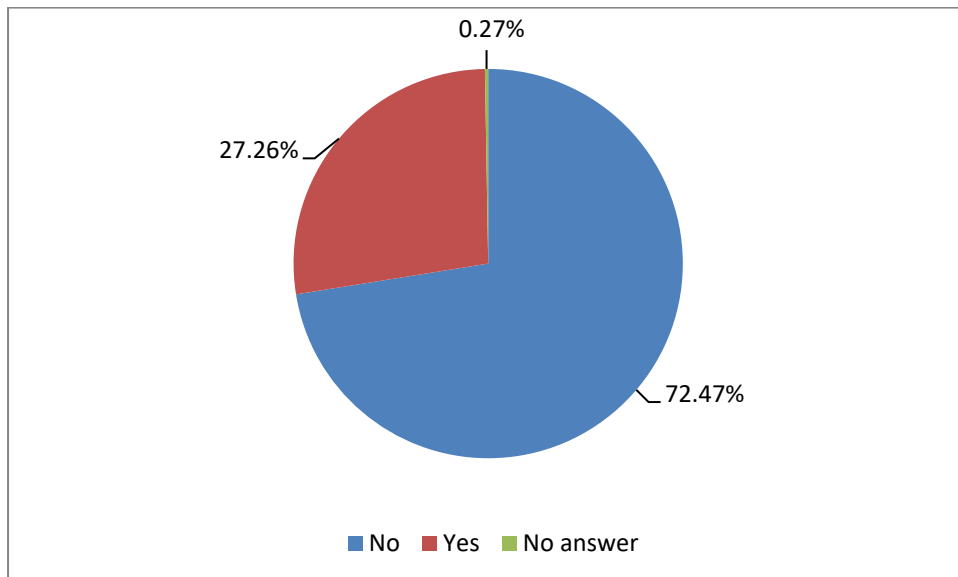
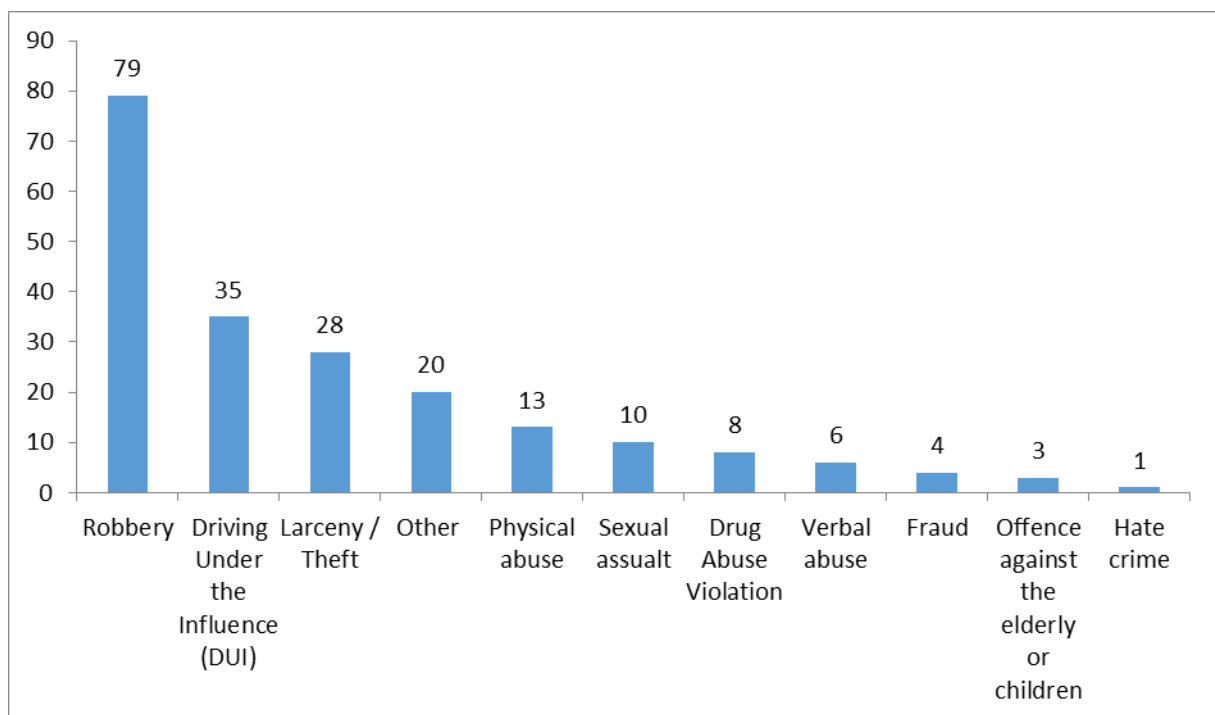


Figure 5.1 shows the types of crime respondents or any of their family members have been a victim of. Looking at the top three crimes, we can see that robbery is by far the most frequently experienced crime (79 responses), followed by incidences of respondents or family members being impacted by others who have been driving under the influence of substances (35 responses). This is followed by incidences of larceny/theft (28 responses). Physical and sexual abuse, drug abuse violation, verbal abuse fraud, offence against elderly or children and hate crime were cited in smaller frequencies as well.

Figure 5.1 Type of crime respondent or family member has been a victim of



The next two questions asked respondents whether they or any member of their immediate family have ever been accused of committing a crime. Figure 6 shows that 155 out of 730 respondents (19.86%) have either been personally accused (45 respondents or 6.16%) or have an immediate family member (110 responses or 15.07%) who has been accused of having committed a crime.

Figure 6 Share of respondents who have been personally accused and/or any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past

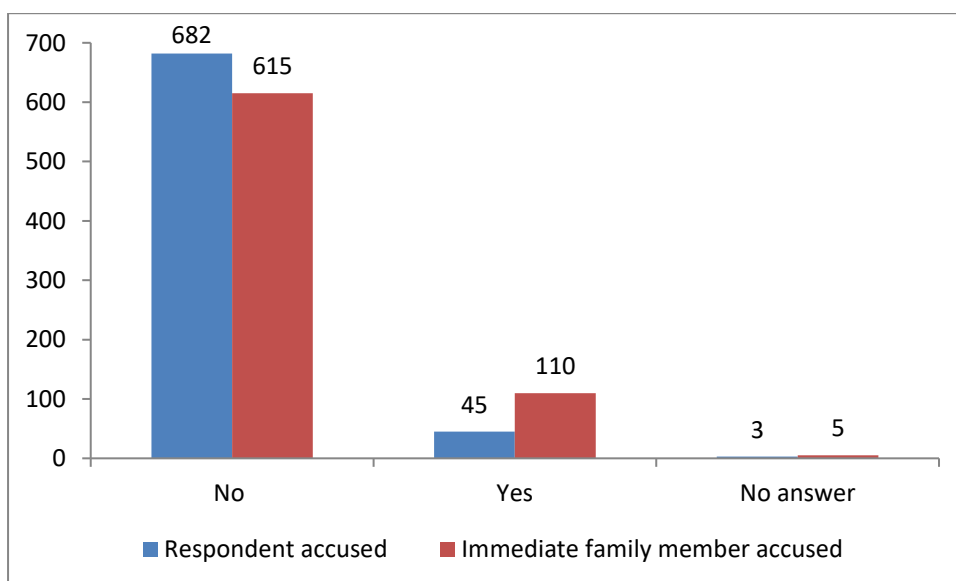


Table 3 below shows the types of crimes respondents and/or any family member have been accused of in the past. Of those 45 respondents who mentioned to have been personally accused of one or

more crimes, driving under the influence of substances (21 responses) is by far the most common criminal offense, followed by others (11 responses, including assault, vandalism, traffic offense, and underage drinking), larceny/theft (6 responses), physical abuse (4 responses), drug abuse violation, robbery and verbal abuse (2 responses respectively). Hate crime and prostitution have been mentioned once each.

Driving under the influence was also recorded as the most criminal offense respondents' family members have been accused of (35 out of 111 responses). Drug abuse violation is second (21 responses), followed by physical abuse (16 responses), sexual assault (12 responses) and other crimes (11 responses, including assault and robbery, missed hearing, murder, and domestic abuse and assault with a car). A total of eight of respondents' family members have been accused of robbery, four of larceny/theft, two of verbal abuse and one each of fraud and hate crime.

Table 3 Types of crime respondents (left) and respondents' family member (right) have been accused of. Multiple answers allowed.

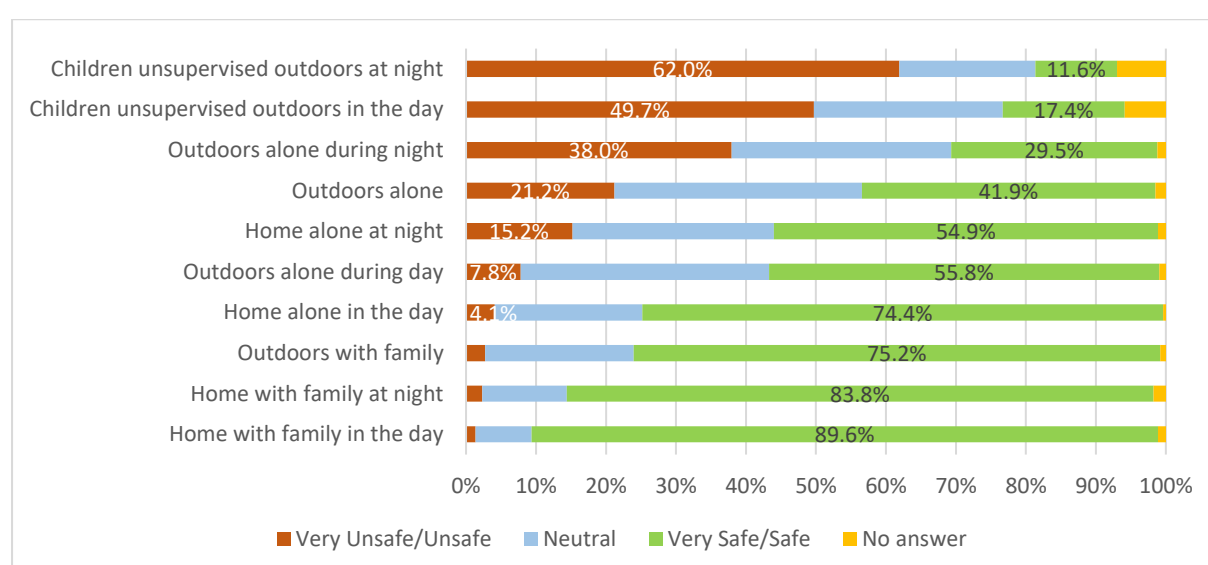
Type of crime respondents accused	Frequencies	Percent	Type of crime immediate family members accused	Frequencies	Percent
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	21	42.00	Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	35	31.53
Other	11	22.00	Drug Abuse Violation	21	18.92
Larceny / Theft	6	12.00	Physical Abuse	16	14.41
Physical abuse	4	8.00	Sexual Assault	12	10.81
Drug Abuse Violation	2	4.00	Other	11	9.91
Robbery	2	4.00	Robbery	8	7.21
Verbal Abuse	2	4.00	Larceny / Theft	4	3.60
Hate Crime	1	2.00	Verbal Abuse	2	1.80
Prostitution	1	2.00	Fraud	1	0.90
Total	50	100.00	Hate crime	1	0.90
			Total	111	100.00

Perceptions about Safety

The questionnaire included a number of items to investigate in which scenarios respondents felt safe or unsafe. Figure 7 shows that different situations, times of day, as well as site factors tend to influence respondents' perceptions of safety. The figure shows that of the 730 respondents, the vast majority of respondents indicated to feel either very safe or safe being home with family in the day (89.6%) and at night (83.8%). Approximately 75% percent of respondents reported to feel very safe or safe outdoors with family, and more than half feel safe outdoors alone during the day (55.8%). The vast

majority of respondents appear to also feel very safe or safe home alone during the day (74.4%), but less safe home alone at night (54.9%). On the contrary, safety perceptions are lowest in regard to situations where children are unsupervised. A total of 62% perceive situations of unsupervised children being outdoors at night to be very unsafe or unsafe, while 49.7% perceive situations of unsupervised children being outdoors in the day to be very unsafe or unsafe. Another 38% of respondents stated to feel either very unsafe or unsafe being outdoors alone during the day, and approximately 21% appear to feel unsafe or very unsafe outdoors alone in general.

Figure 7 Safety perceptions of respondents for different situations

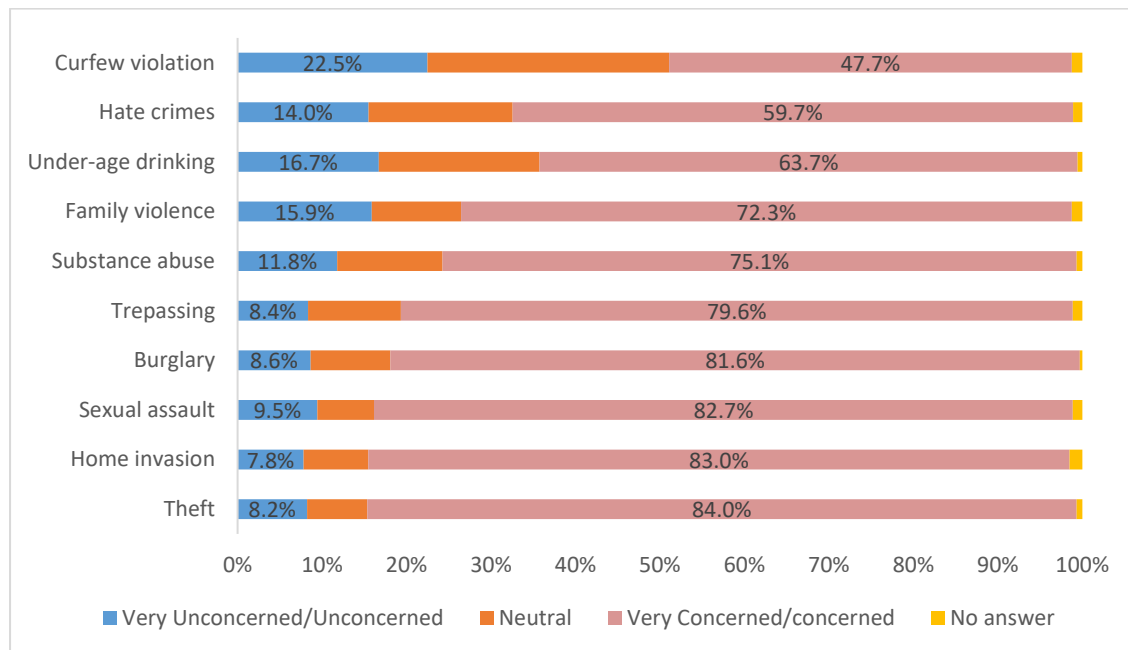


Concerns about Crime

The next question in this section recorded respondents' responses to crimes they were most concerned about as captured in the next Figure 8.

Concerns about different types of crime were generally high. The figure shows that theft was the most common concern mentioned by 84% of respondents. Home invasion (83%) and sexual assault (82.7%) were perceived to equally pose a threat to the community. A total of 81.6% of residents expressed concerns about burglary, 79% about trespassing, 75.1% about substance abuse, and 72.3% about family violence, while 63.7% were concerned about under-age drinking. While still high in numbers, respondents were slightly less concerned about hate crimes (59.7%) and curfew violation (47.7%).

Figure 8 Respondents' concerns about different crimes



SECTION C: STAKEHOLDER PERCEPTIONS ABOUT COMMUNITY CONTEXT

Section C of the survey recorded respondents' view of the community and the problems that affect the community.

Community problems, social cohesion and civic courage

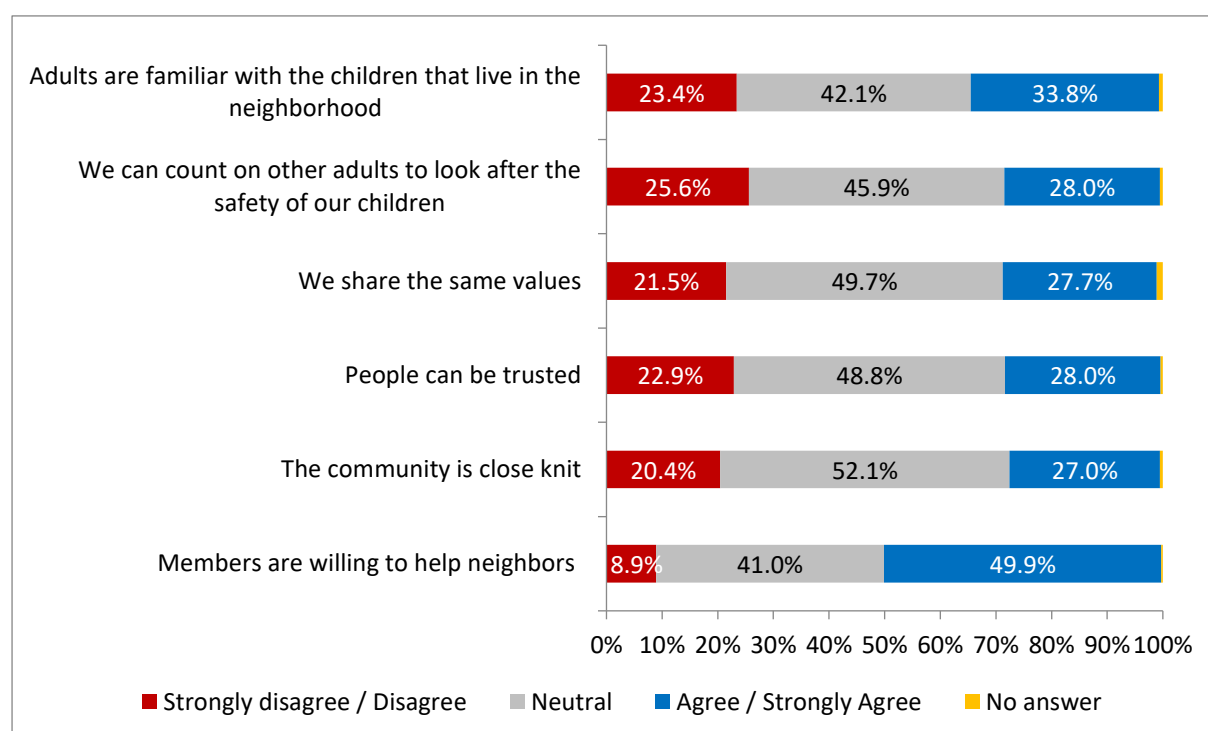
A first set of questions aim to capture respondents' appraisal of social cohesion within their community in general, and with regards to community members intervening to prevent and deter crimes and delinquencies in particular.

In order to assess social cohesion within respondents' communities, a set of six items was presented and respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement to each of these items. As Figure 9 shows, respondents more frequently held positive evaluations about social cohesion in their communities across all items than opposed views, while a large number of respondents remained undecided in their evaluations. The detailed results look as follows:

The most uncontested view is that members are willing to help neighbors, to which almost half (49.9%) of respondents strongly agreed or agreed, while only 8.9% were opposed. This aspect might be an important starting point for a further development of collective actions of neighborhoods and police. Respondents' evaluations of the community being a close knit, people can be trusted, and community members share the same values are all similar, and overall more positive than critical. Despite one

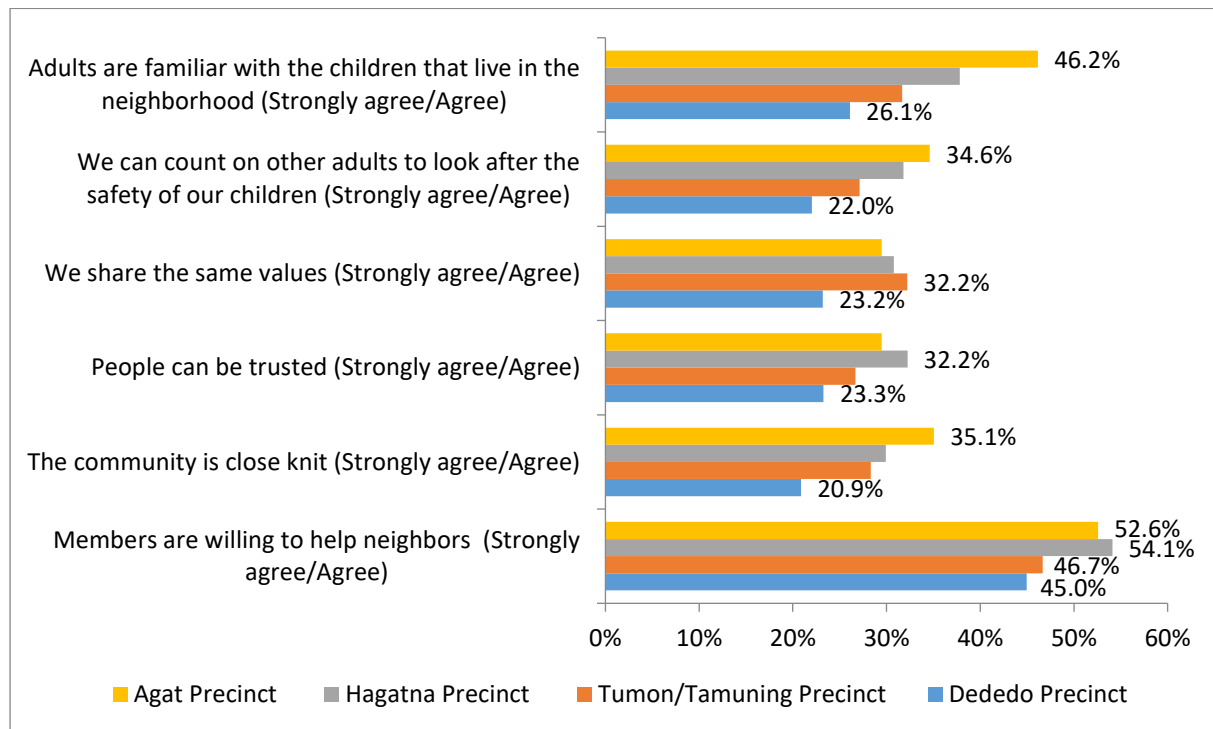
third (33.8%) of respondents approved that adults are familiar with the children that live in the neighborhood, respondents seem to be more critical in counting on community members to look after the safety of their children: Here, the number of those who strongly disagreed or disagreed (25.6%) is almost same as of those who strongly agreed or agreed (28%), highlighting the sensitive nature of parenting and concerns about their own children.

Figure 9 Respondents' perceptions of social cohesion within their communities



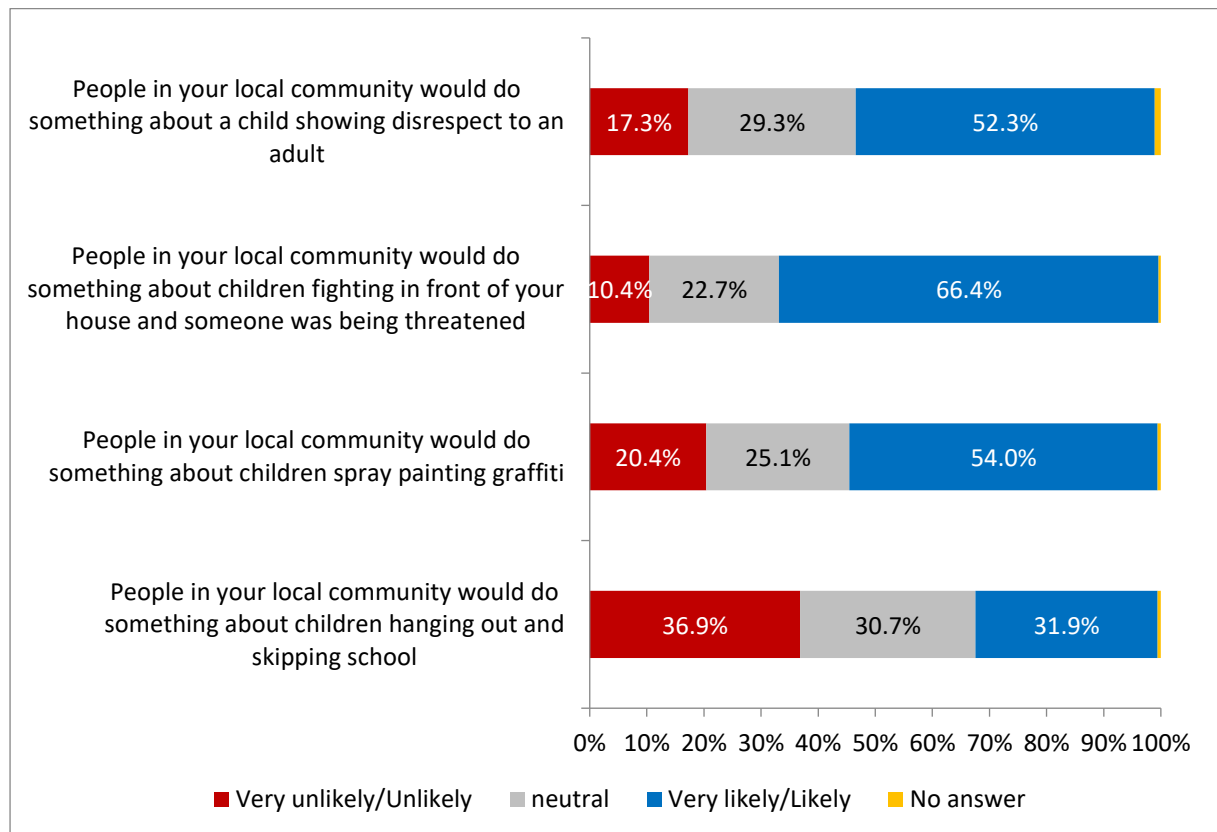
Comparing respondents' perceptions of social cohesion within their communities across the four precincts reveals a few contrasts (Figure 9.1). Respondents from the Agat and Hagåtña precinct most frequently approved that adults are familiar with the children that live in the neighborhood, and that they could count on the other adults to look after the safety of their children. Respondents from Dededo precinct least frequently approved both views. The perception that community members share the same values is least common in Dededo precinct (23.2%), and most common among residents of the Tumon/Tamuning precinct (32.2%). Residents of the Hagåtña precinct (32.2%) were most likely to approve that people in their community can be trusted, while Dededo residents were least likely (23.3%). Their community being a close knit was more frequently affirmed by Agat residents (35.1%) and least frequently affirmed by Dededo residents (20.9%). Lastly, more people from the Hagåtña (54.1%) and Agat precinct (52.6%) agreed that community members are willing to help neighbors than those from the Tumon/Tamuning (46.7%) and Dededo precinct (45%).

Figure 9.1 Respondents' perceptions of social cohesion within their communities | according to different precincts



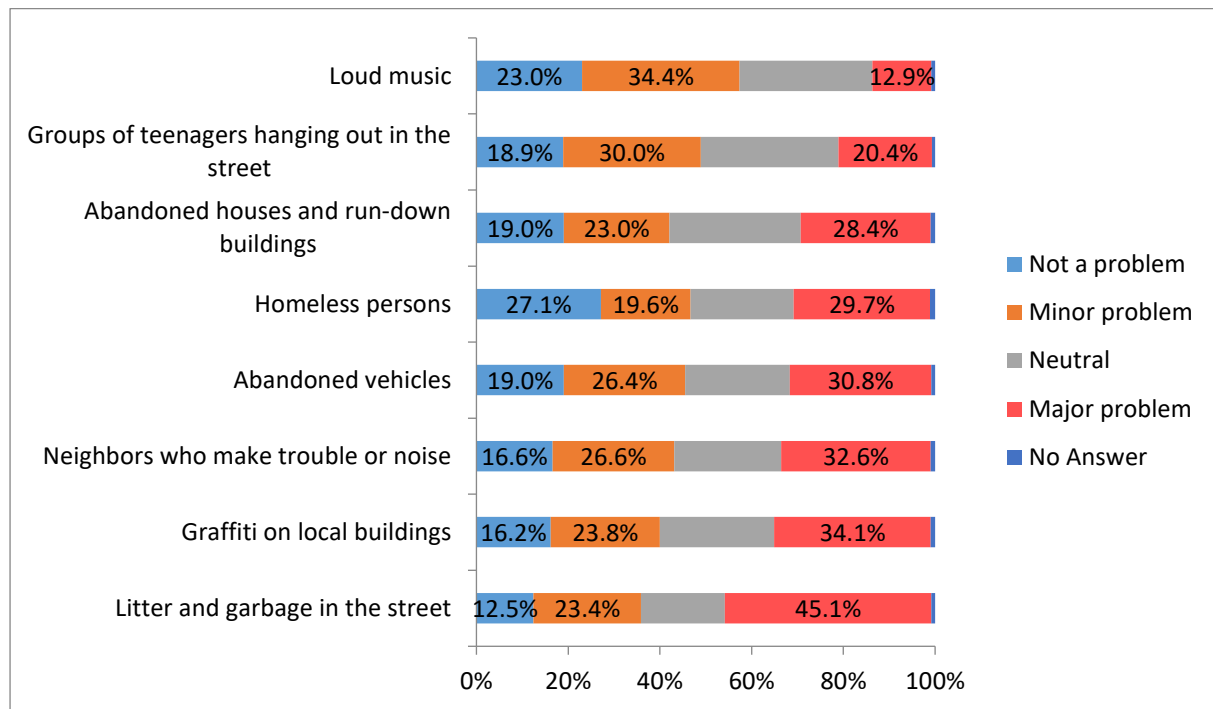
With regards to respondents evaluation of their community members' civic courage (Figure 10), understood as willingness to intervene to prevent and deter crimes and delinquencies, majority of respondents stated that it is very likely or likely that people in their local community would do something about a child showing disrespect to an adult (52.3%), people in their local community would do something about children fighting in front of your house and someone was being threatened (66.4%), and that people in their local community would do something about children spray painting graffiti (54%). These results again might suggest that community members are not only willing to help each other (see previous Figure 10), but furthermore that the majority is also willing to intervene whenever they encounter some acts of crime and delinquency. As rather unlikely appears to be that people in their local community would do something about children hanging out and skipping school (36.9%).

Figure 6 Respondents' evaluation of civic courage among others of their community



Next, respondents were asked to evaluate a number of problems in their neighborhood in relation to their perceived severity (Figure 11). Overall, litter and garbage in the street were most frequently evaluated as a major neighborhood problem (45.1%), followed by Graffiti on local buildings (34.1%), neighbors who make trouble (32.6%), abandoned vehicles (30.8%). No clear picture emerges from the data about respondents' evaluation of homeless persons. Here, almost as many respondents stated it wouldn't be a problem at all (27.1%) as stated it would be a major problem (29.7%). Abandoned houses and run-down buildings (28.4%), groups of teenagers hanging out in the street (20.4%) as well as loud music (12.9%) were least often referred to as major neighborhood problems.

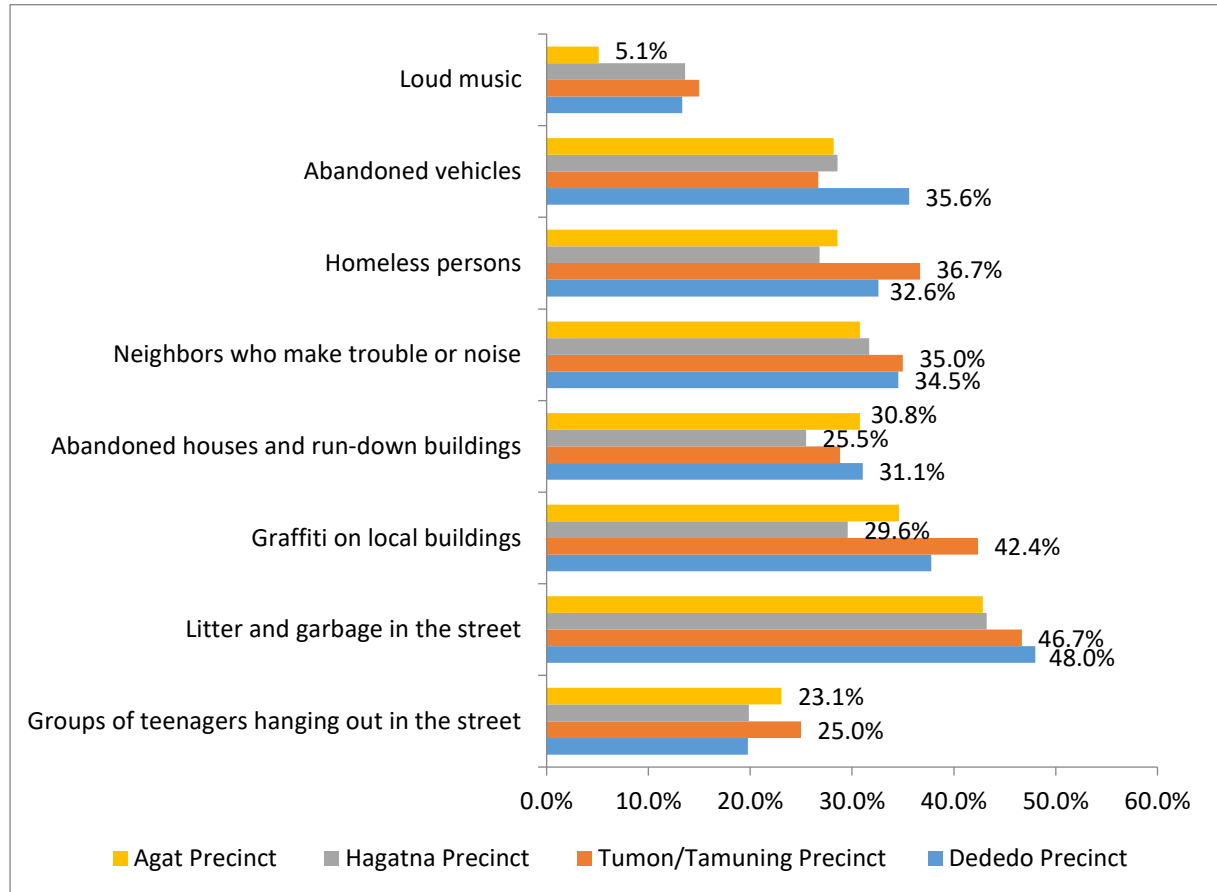
Figure 7 Respondents' evaluation of problems in their neighborhood



Comparing major problems across the four precincts a number of contrasts emerge (Figure 11.1). Respondents from the Tumon/Tamuning (25%) and Agat precinct (23.1%) appear to perceive groups of teenagers hanging out in the streets more often as a major problem compared to residents from the Dededo and Hagåtña precincts. Littering in the streets was mentioned more often in the Dededo Precinct (48%) and Tumon/Tamuning (46.7%) precincts as a major problem. Respondents from the Tumon/Tamuning precinct perceived Graffiti on local buildings most often as a major problem of their neighborhood (42.4%) while residents from the Hagåtña precinct viewed Graffiti in the streets least often as a major issue of their neighborhood (29.6%). Abandoned houses and run-down buildings are most often viewed as a major problem in the Dededo (31.1%) and Agat precinct (30.8%), and least often mentioned by respondents of the Hagåtña precinct. Residents of the Tumon/Tamuning (35%) and Dededo precinct (34.5%) cited trouble making or noisy neighbors more often as a major issue in their neighborhood compared to the residents of the other two precincts. Similar perceptions by precincts exist in relation to people's perception about homeless person. Here, residents from the Tumon/Tamuning (36.7%) and Dededo precinct (32.6%) perceive homelessness more often as a major issue than respondents from Hagåtña and Agat precincts. Abandoned vehicles appear to be perceived significantly more of a major issue in the Dededo precinct (35.6%) than in the other three precincts. Finally, the occurrence of loud music seems to be least perceived as a major issue across all four

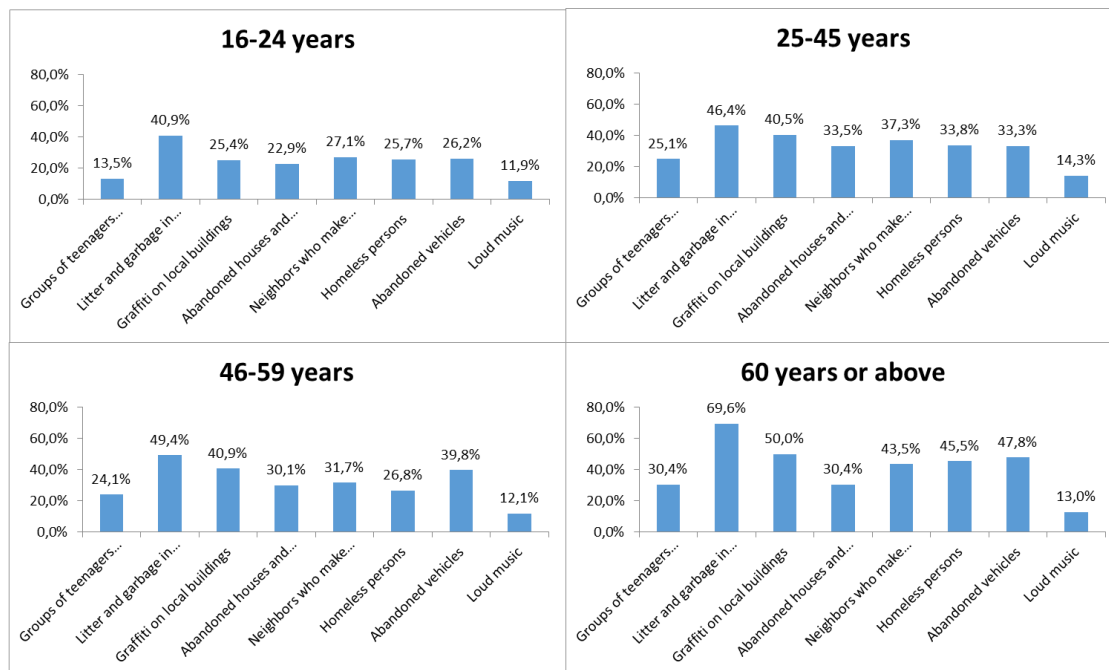
precincts; particularly residents of the Agat precinct mentioned loud music the least often as a major problem of their neighborhood compared to residents of the other three precincts.

Figure 8 Major problems in communities | according to different precincts



Comparing major problems across age groups reveals differences in individual perceptions of major neighborhood problems as well (Figure 11.2). It seems that perceptions of major problems increase by respondents' age. It appears that as respondent age increases, the perceptions of community problems are increasingly perceived as major problems as well. The contrast on the perceptions of major community problems is highest between the oldest age group (60 years and above) and the youngest age group (16-24 years). Perceptions vary little between the 25-45 years age group and the 46-59 years age group.

Figure 9 Major problems in communities | according to different age groups



Measures to resolve major community problems

Respondents were then asked to evaluate a number of measures for resolving major problems in their neighborhood (Figure 12). Respondents seem to have most faith in contacting the police (62.1%) to solve major issues in their communities. Interestingly, respondents furthermore evaluated civilian measures related to small groups of neighbors working together (52.2%) and organized neighborhood associations and clubs (50.4%) as effective options for resolving major problems as well. This highlights the potential for further collaboration and partnerships between the police forces and local communities to deal with community problems.

Figure 10 Effectiveness of different measures for resolving major problems in neighborhoods

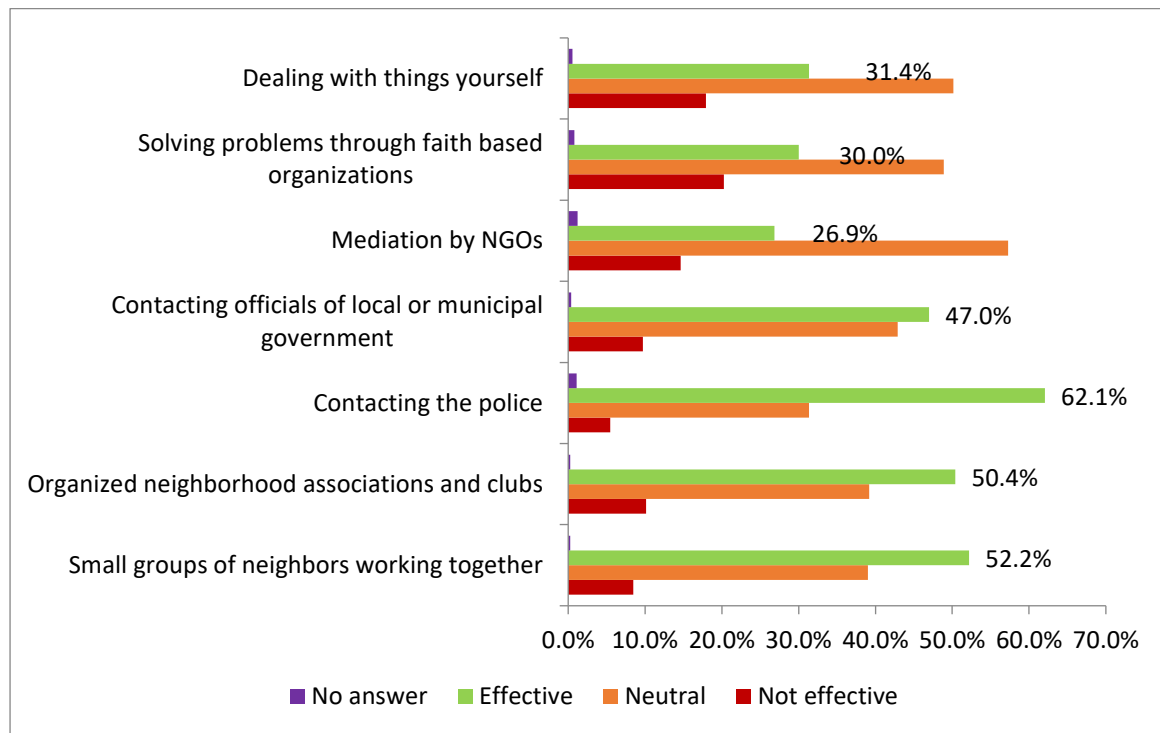


Table 4.1 and 4.2 below clearly confirm this potential. Both tables show that 79.7% of respondents who rated small groups of neighbors working together as an effective measure to resolve issues on their neighborhood also considered calling the police as an effective way of dealing with neighborhood issues (Table 4.1). Similarly, 82.1% of residents who evaluated organized neighborhood associations and clubs as an effective way for solving major community issues also viewed contacting the police as an effective measure to solve neighborhood issues (Table 4.2).

Table 4.1 Crosstabulation of respondents' evaluation of the effectiveness of small groups of neighbors working together and contacting the police to resolve major issues within their communities

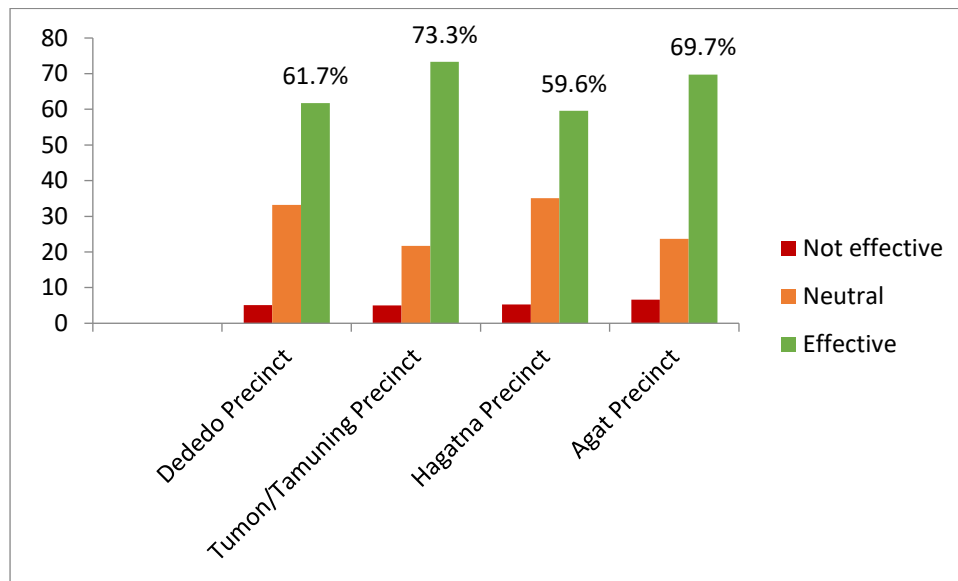
	Contacting police - Not effective	Contacting police - Neutral	Contacting police - Effective
Small groups -Not effective	19.4%	41.9%	38.7%
Small groups - Neutral	3.5%	50.9%	45.6%
Small groups - Effective	4.8%	15.5%	79.7%

Table 4.2 Crosstabulation of respondents' evaluation of the effectiveness of organized neighborhood associations and clubs and contacting the police to resolve major issues within their communities

	Contacting police - Not effective	Contacting police - Neutral	Contacting police - Effective
Organized neighborhood associations - Not effective	19.2%	38.4%	42.5%
Organized neighborhood associations - Neutral	4.2%	52.6%	43.2%
Organized neighborhood associations - Effective	3.9%	14.0%	82.1%

While both measures –small groups of neighbors working together as well as organized neighborhood associations – are almost equally perceived as effective measures across all four precincts (not depicted in an this report), the effectiveness of calling the police to resolve major issues in the neighborhood is perceived differently: While 73.3% of respondents of the Tumon/Tamuning and 69.7% of the Agat precinct viewed this measure as effective, residents of the Dededo (61.7%) and Hagåtña precinct (59.6%) were slightly less convinced of the effectiveness of calling the police to solve major issues (Figure 12.1).

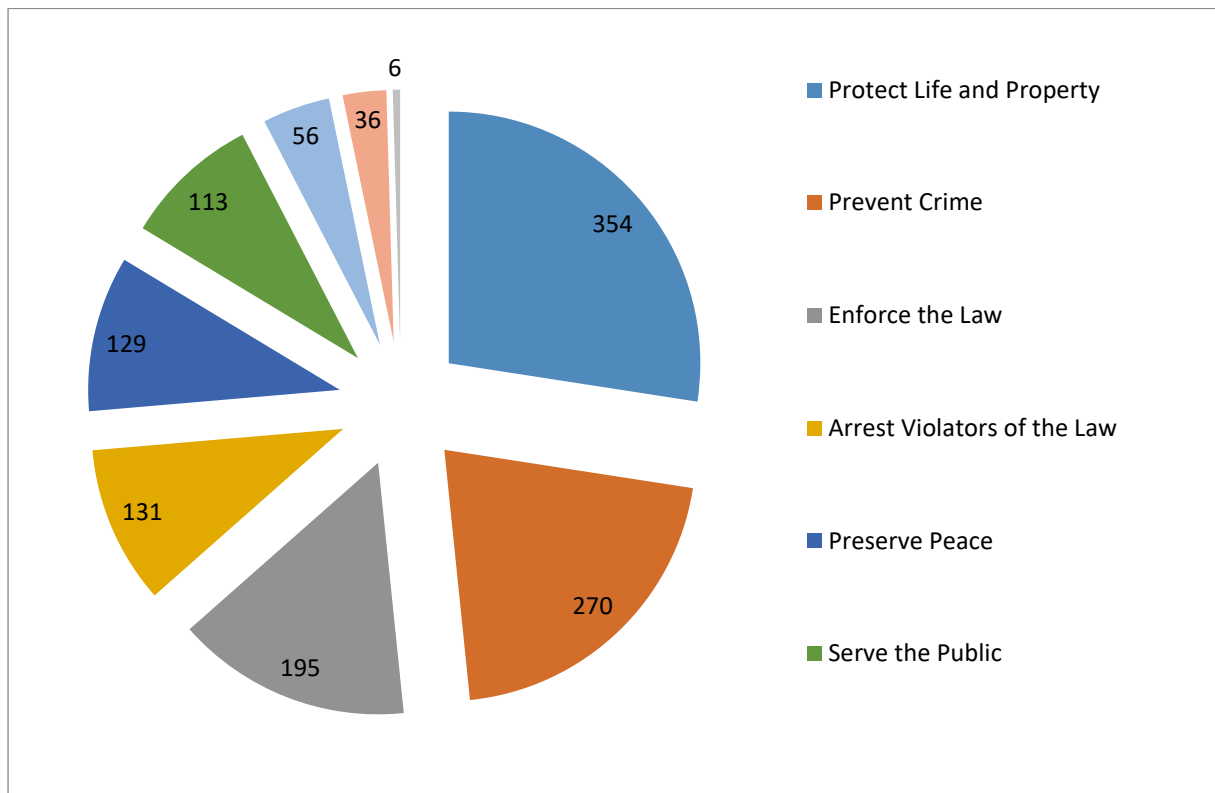
Figure 11 Respondents' evaluation of the effectiveness of calling the police to resolve major issues in their neighborhood | according to different precincts



The next question asked respondents to indicate the two most important priorities for police in their neighborhood¹. As depicted in Figure 13, to protect life and property was mentioned most often (354 times), followed by prevention of crime (270), enforcement of the law (195), arresting of violators (131), preservation of peace (129), and serving the public (112). Performing duties as peace officer was mentioned 56 times, while conducting legal searches and seizures for illegal drugs and guns was mentioned 36 times.

¹ Only those responses who mentioned two priorities were included into the calculation. Missing values as well as wrong entries (e.g. more than two priorities mentioned) were excluded.

Figure 12 Respondents' evaluation of the two most important priorities for police in their neighborhood in frequencies



SECTION D: STAKEHOLDER ENCOUNTERS WITH POLICE

The questions asked in this section sought to derive participant responses about their experience of police contact and perceptions about the police.

Contact with police

The first question of this section aimed to investigate if respondents had any contact with the police in the last year. As depicted in Figure 14, a total of 485 respondents (66.44%) indicated that they didn't have any contact police in the past year, while 222 respondents (30.41%) mentioned they have had any contact. The frequency for those who didn't provide any answer is 23 (3.15%).

Figure 13 Percentage of respondents who had contact with police in the past year

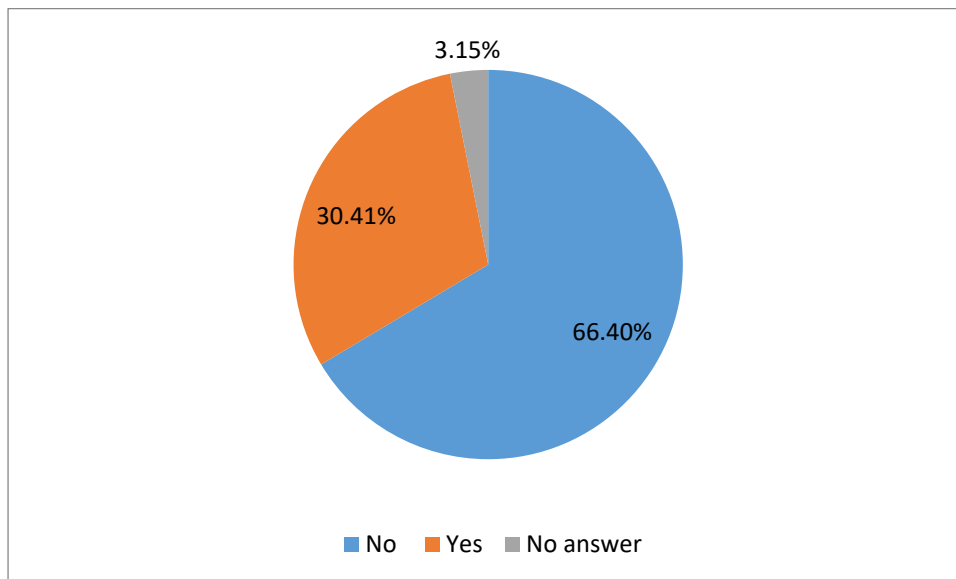
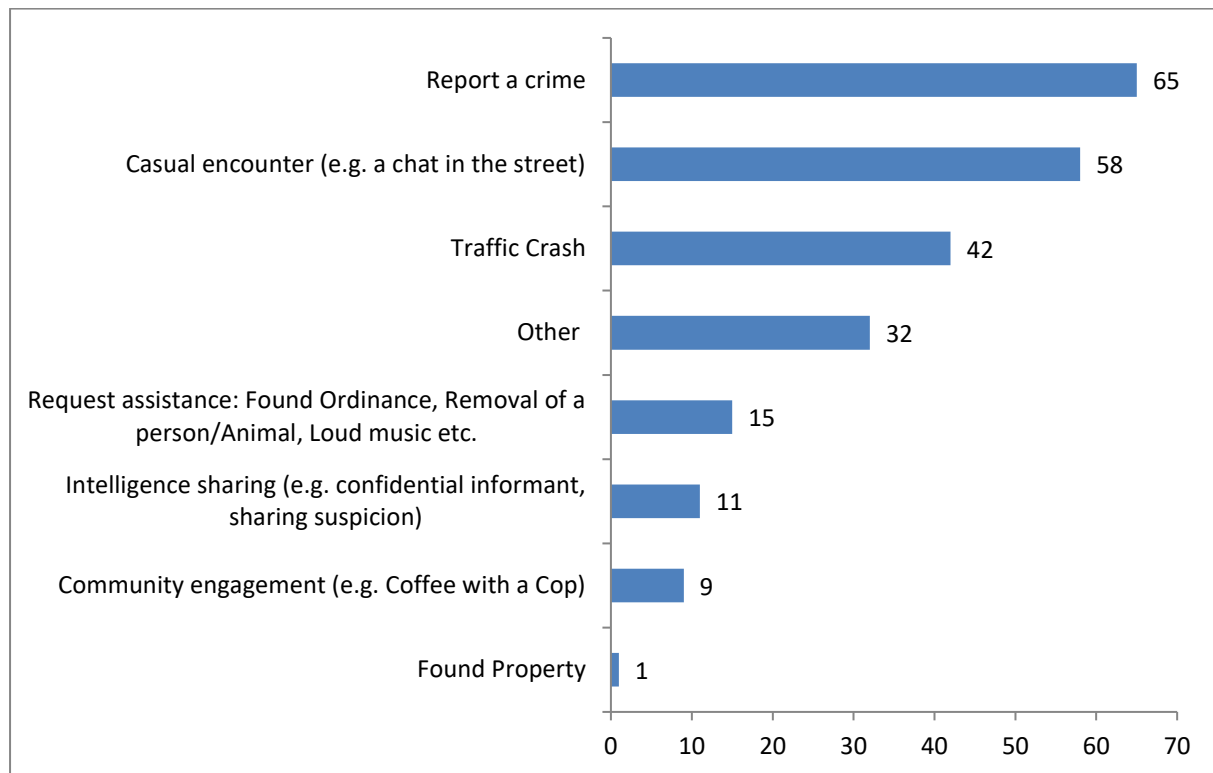


Figure 14.1 shows the responses to the type of contact respondents have had in the past year, if any. Of those who indicated that they have been in contact with the police in the past year, 65 respondents did so in order to report a crime, 58 persons mentioned casual encounter (e.g. a chat in the street), 42 persons mentioned a traffic crash as the cause for contact with the police, and 32 residents mentioned 'other' reasons not captured by the instrument (including speeding tickets, stolen property, pulled over, witness for a car accident). Moreover, 65 respondents had contact with the police in order to report a crime, 58 persons mentioned casual encounter (e.g. a chat in the street), 42 persons mentioned a traffic crash as the cause for contact with the police, and 32 residents mentioned 'other' reasons not captured by the instrument (including speeding tickets, stolen property, pulled over, witness for a car accident), and 1 respondent reported a found property.

Figure 14.1 Type of contact with police in frequencies. Multiple answers allowed.

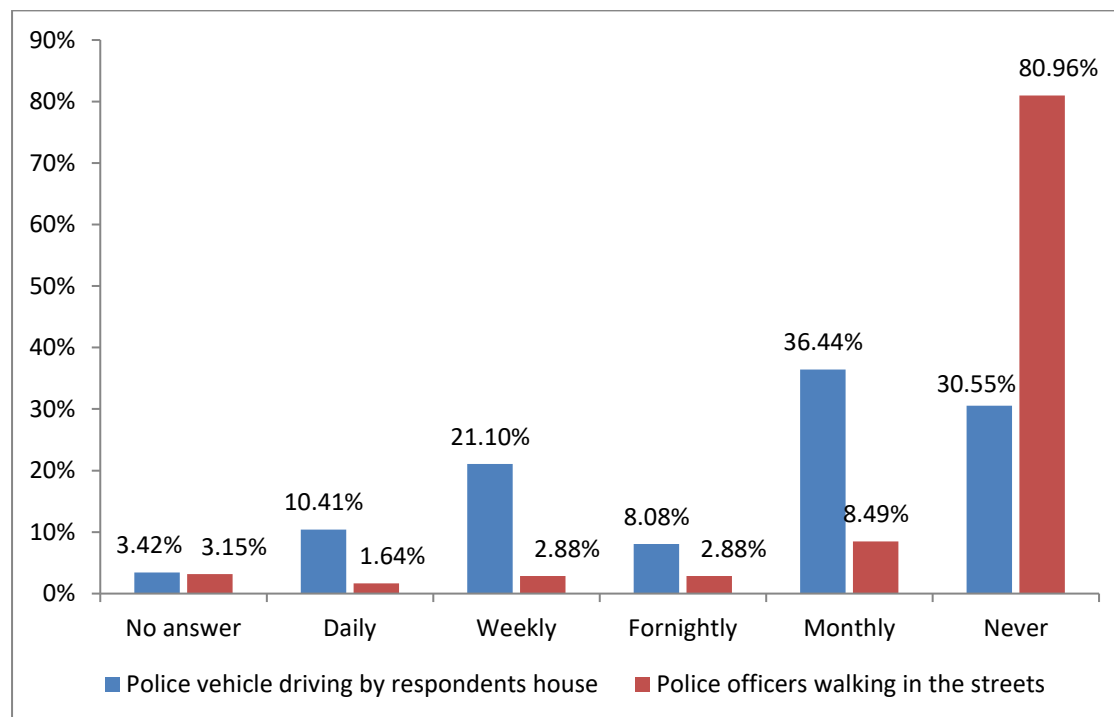


Respondents were furthermore asked to indicate how many times on average per month they see a police vehicle drive by their homes and police officers walking in the streets in their communities. The results are captured in Figure 15. Of the 730 respondents, 10.41% reported that they would see police vehicles driving by their homes on a daily basis, 21.1% on a weekly basis, and around 8.1% on a fortnightly basis. Another 36.44% stated to see a police car passing their homes once a month, while 30.55% mentioned they would never see the police passing their homes in a police vehicle.

Significantly rarer are the reported observations of police officers walking in the streets of respondents' communities: A total of 80.96% of residents stated they would never see the police patrolling on foot in the streets of their neighborhood, while around 8.5% of respondents reported to see police walking along their neighborhood around once per month. Another 2.88% of the sample indicated to see police officers walking the streets on a weekly or fortnightly basis, and only 1.64% of the sample respondents mentioned daily.

Slightly more than 3% of respondents didn't provide an answer to both questions. These results are consistent across all four precincts (not depicted here) and show that there is considerable room for improvement in police visibility.

Figure15 Respondents' evaluation of the frequency they see police driving by their house, and police officers walking in the streets



Views about police prejudices and integrity

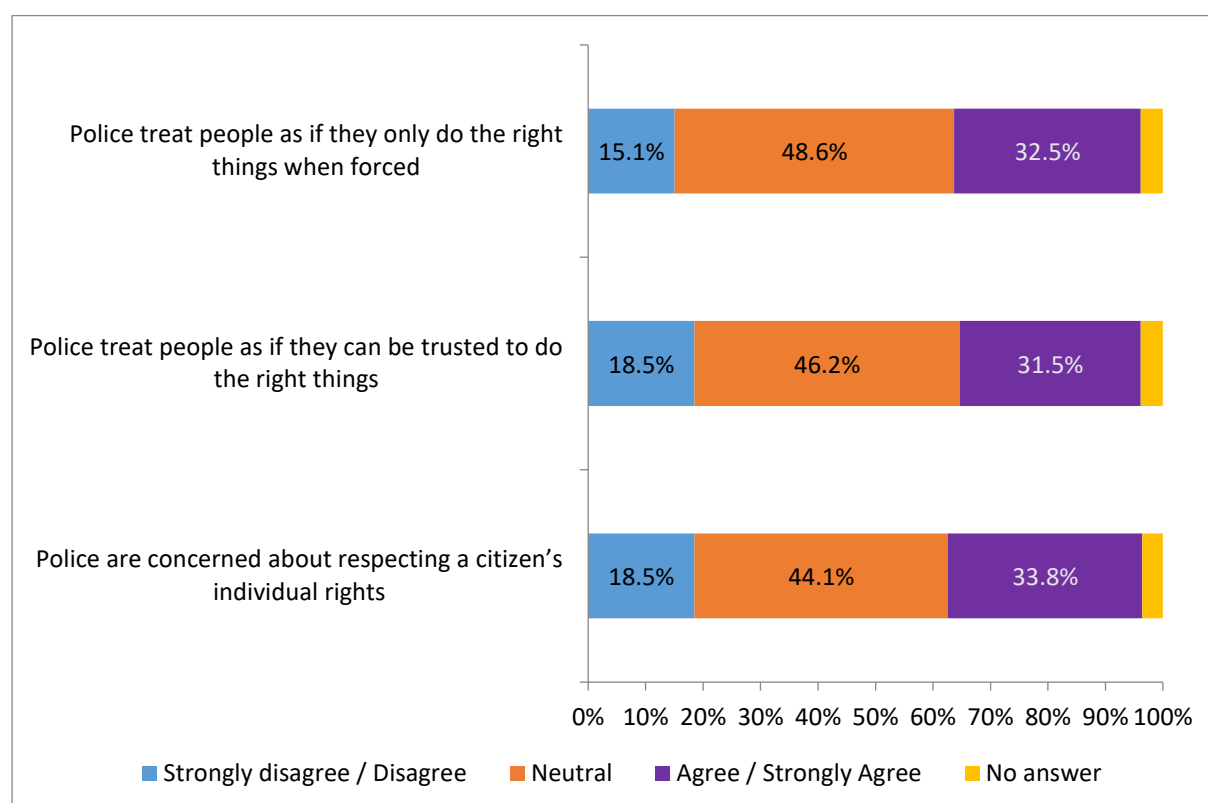
A next set of three questions asks respondents to indicate their views about police prejudices and integrity (Figure 16).

Respondents were asked how much they agree to the statement that police treat people as if they only do the right thing when forced. Of the 730 respondents, 32.5% either strongly agreed or agreed to this statement, whereas 15.1% strongly disagreed or disagreed. Slightly less than half (48.6%) reported a neutral view, and 3.6% didn't indicate an answer.

The next question asked respondents about their level of agreement with the statement that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things. The results show that 31.5% of respondent strongly agreed or agreed, while 18.5% strongly were opposed. Again, a large proportion of respondents appeared to be neutral, and 3.8% didn't provide an answer.

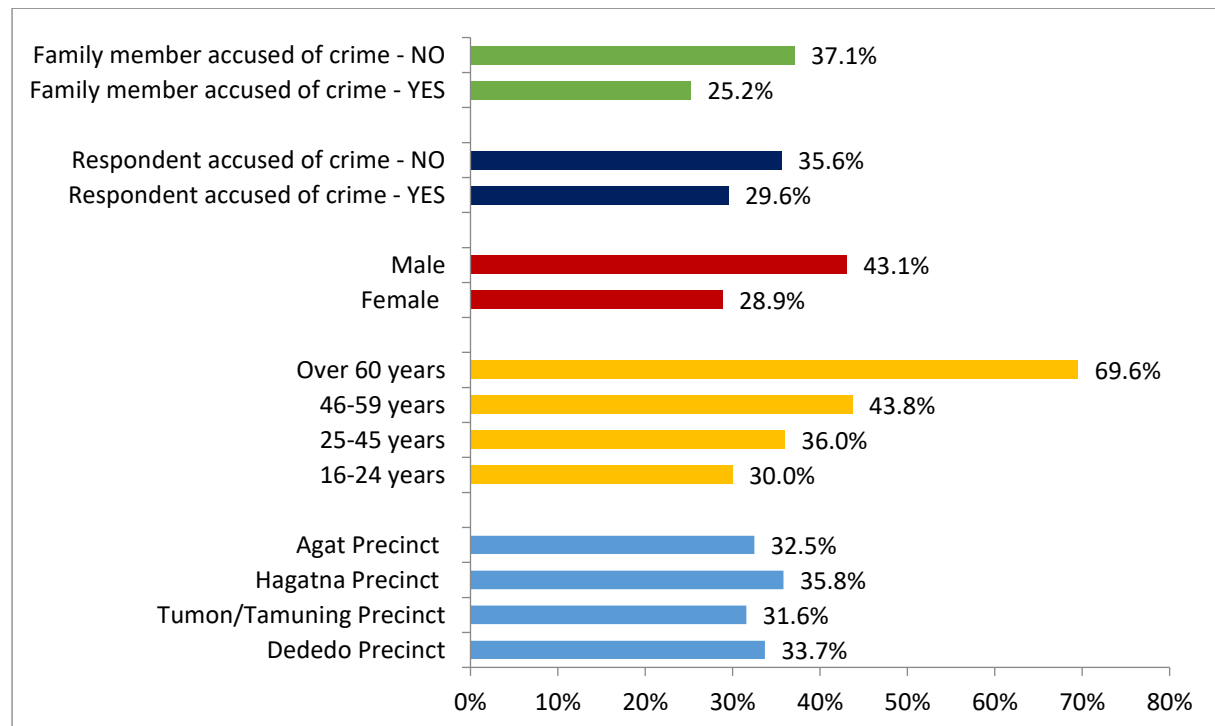
Similar results can be reported for the statement that police are concerned about respecting a citizen's individual right, to which 31.5% either strongly agreed or agreed. Opposed views are expressed by 18.5% of people, while 44.1% held a neutral view. Another 3.8% of respondents provided no answer.

Figure 16 Respondents' perceptions about police prejudices and integrity



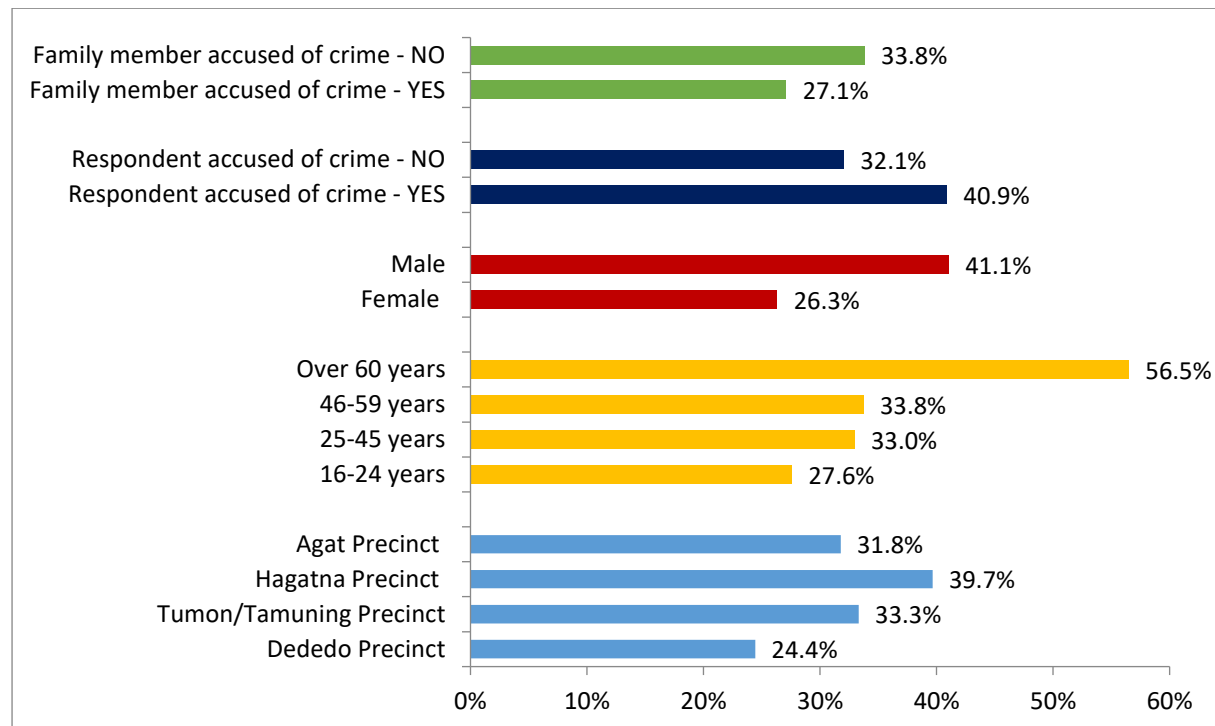
The view that the police are concerned about respecting a citizen's individual rights is more common among respondents who haven't been personally accused (35.6%) and/or don't have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (37.1%). It is also more prevalent among men (43.1%) than women (28.9%), among older people (69.6% of those aged over 60 years compared to 30% of those who are aged between 16– 24 years), and among residents from Hagåtña (35.8%) and Dededo precinct (33.7%) (Figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1 Respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that police are concerned about respecting a citizen's individual rights | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



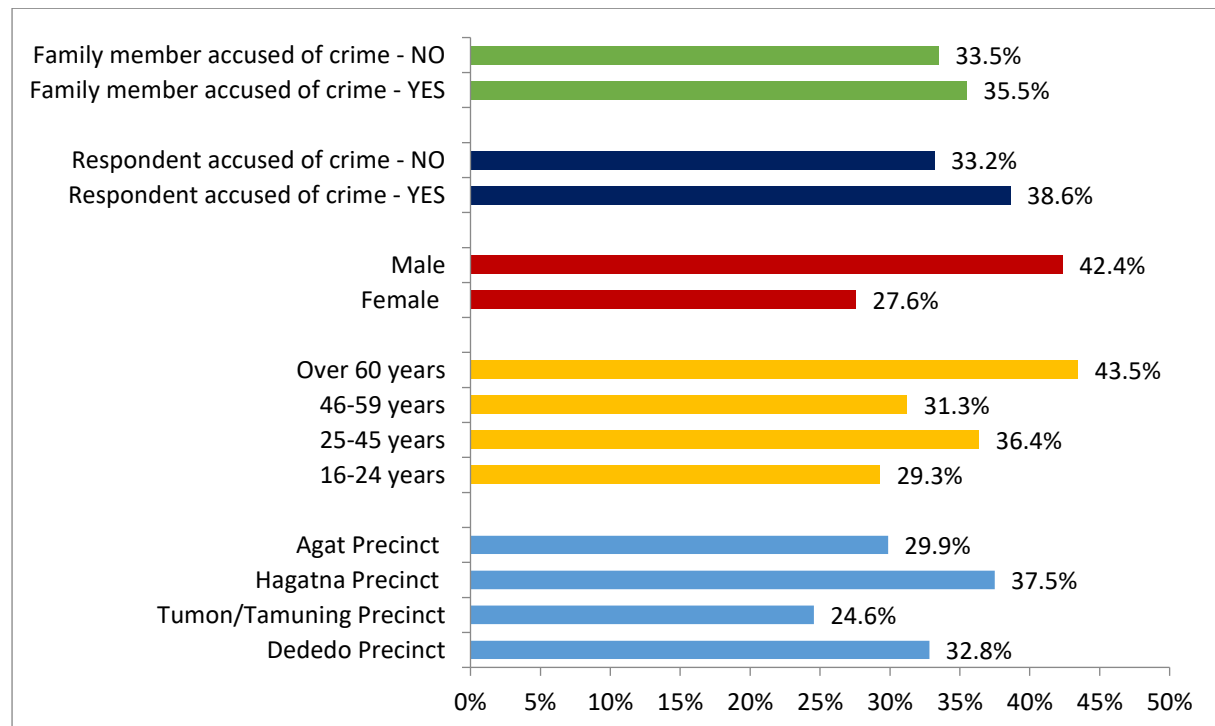
The view that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things is more common among respondents who haven't been personally accused (33.8%) and interestingly more common among respondents who have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (40.9%) (Figure 16.2). Moreover, men (41.1%) are significantly more likely to approve that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things than women (26.3%). The previously reported age trend is also prevalent here: Nearly six in ten respondents (56.5%) of those aged over 60 approved this statement, compared to 27.6% of those aged 16-24 years. Hagåtña residents (39.7%) most frequently agreed or strongly agreed that the police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things, while respondents of the Dededo precinct approve least (24.4%).

Figure 16.2 Respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



As illustrated in Figure 16.3, respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (35.5%) are slightly more likely to approve that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things compared to those who haven't been personally accused of a crime (33.5%). Similarly, respondents who have any family member who have been accused of a crime (38.6%) tend to more often agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to respondents who don't have any family history of crime accusation (33.2%). Men show significantly higher levels of approval (42.4%) than women (27.6%), as does the oldest age group (43.5%) compared to the youngest age group (29.3%). Residents of the Hagåtña (37.5%) and Dededo precinct (32.8%) show greater approval of the statement than residents of the Agat (29.9%) and Tumon/Tamuning precinct (24.6%).

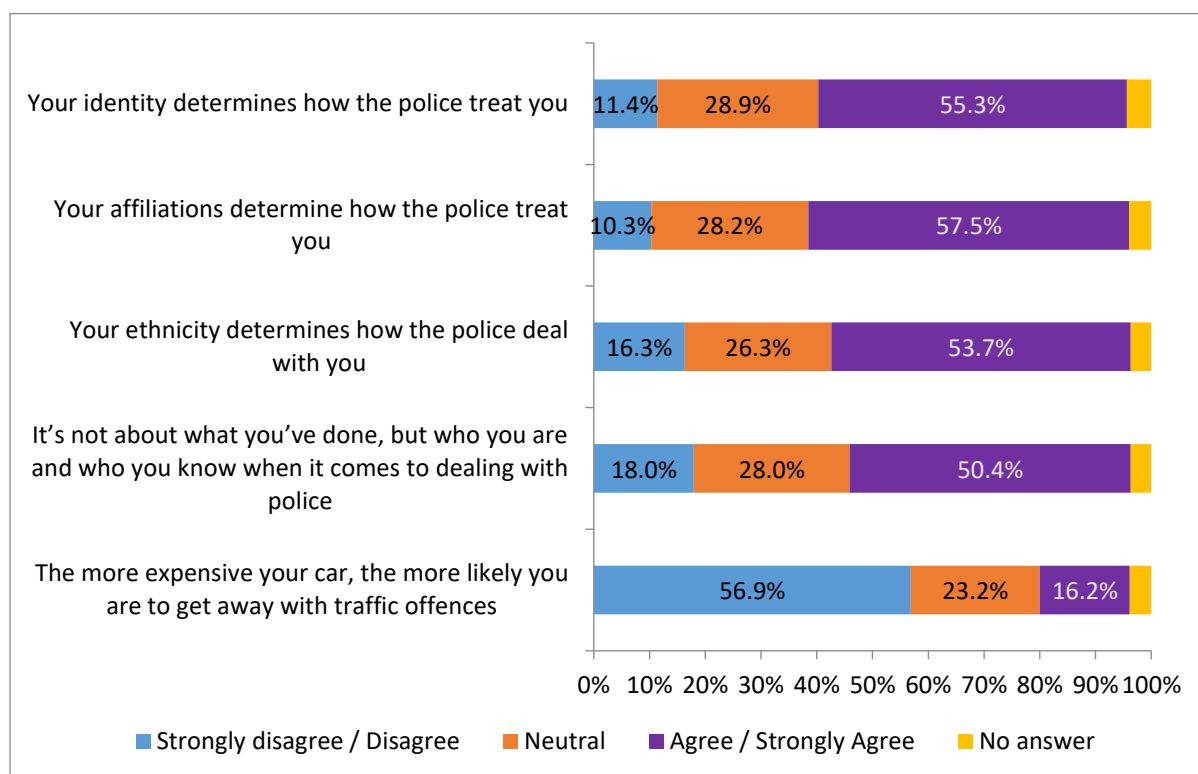
Figure 14 Respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that Police treat people as if they only do the right things when forced | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



Perceptions of police objectivity and biasness

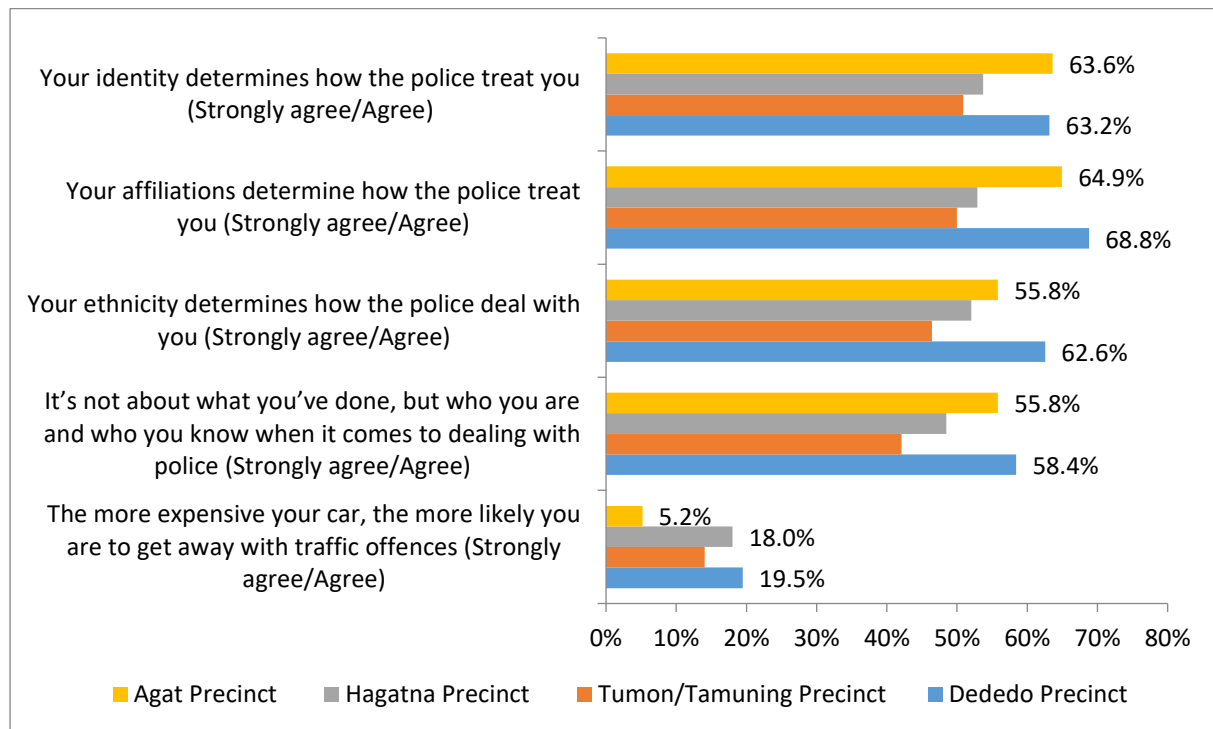
A next set of questions assessed respondents' perceptions of the objectivity and biasness of police when dealing with citizens. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement to five statements (Figure 17). The results indicate that majority of respondents perceive the police to be generally rather biased in doing their job. For instance, 55.3% of respondents approved that citizen's identity determines how police treat them, 57.5% agreed or strongly agreed that citizen's affiliations determine how police treat them, 53.7% approved that citizen's ethnicity determines how police treat them, and slightly more than half (50.4%) believe that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police. However, only 16.2% approved the idea that driving a more expensive car would increase the chances that citizens get away with traffic offences, while majority of respondents (56.9%) expressed opposed views.

Figure 15 Perceptions of police objectivity and biasness



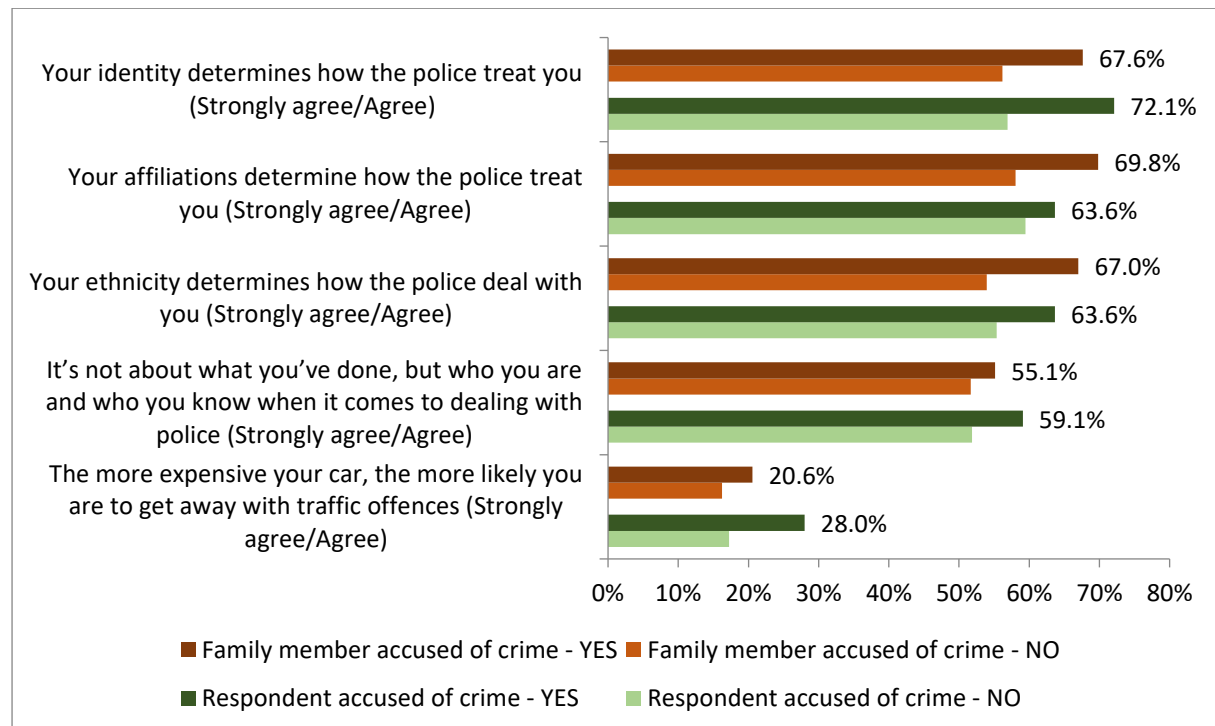
While perceptions of police being unobjective and biased when dealing with citizen are generally widespread, variations in perceptions exist according to different precincts where respondents live. As shown in Figure 17.1, residents from the Agat and Dededo precincts are more likely to approve that your identity determines how the police treat you (63.6% and 63.2%), that your affiliations determine how police treat you (64.9% and 68.8%), that your ethnicity determines how the police deal with you (55.8% and 62.6%), and that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police (55.8% and 58.4%). While views that having an expensive car would help citizens to get away with traffic offences are generally low, residents from the Dededo (19.5%) and Hagåtña precinct (18%) express the strongest approval of this statement compared to residents from the other two precincts.

Figure 16 Perceptions of police objectivity and biasness | according to precincts



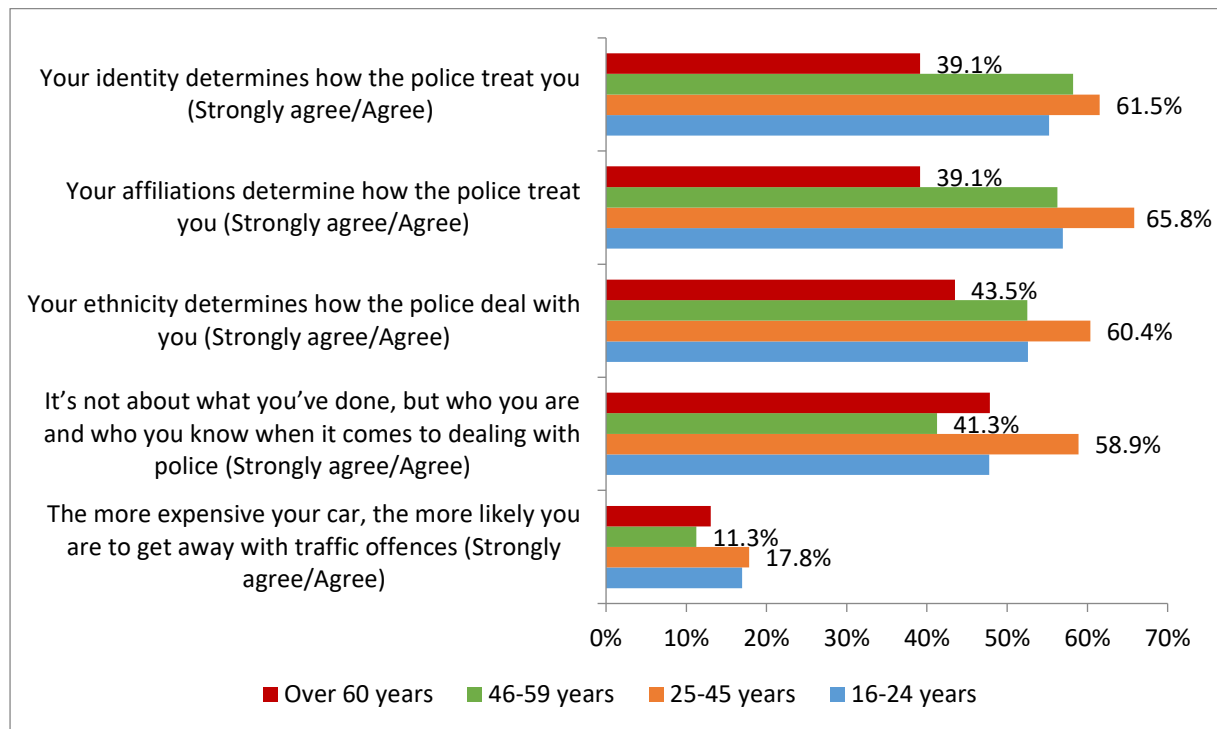
Differences are also prevalent according to whether a respondent has a family member who has been accused of a crime in the past, and/or has been personally accused of a crime (Figure 17.2). In general, it appears that respondents with a family history of criminal offense and respondents with a personal criminal offense history more often share the view that police are unobjective and biased. Accordingly, respondents who have at least one family member who has been accused of a crime as well as respondents who have been personally accused of a crime in the past as well as are more likely to approve the idea that your identity determines how the police treat you (67.6% and 72.1%), that your affiliations determine how police treat you (69.8% and 63.6%), that your ethnicity determines how the police deal with you (67% and 63.6%), and that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police (55.1% and 59.1%). While views that having an expensive car would help citizens to get away with traffic offences are overall low, respondents who have at least one family member who has been accused of a crime (20.6%) as well as respondents who have been personally accused of a crime in the past (28%) express stronger approval of this statement compared to respondents with no family or personal history of criminal offense.

Figure 17.2 Perceptions of police objectivity and biasness | according to whether a respondent was personally accused of a crime, and/or have a family member who has been accused of a crime in the past



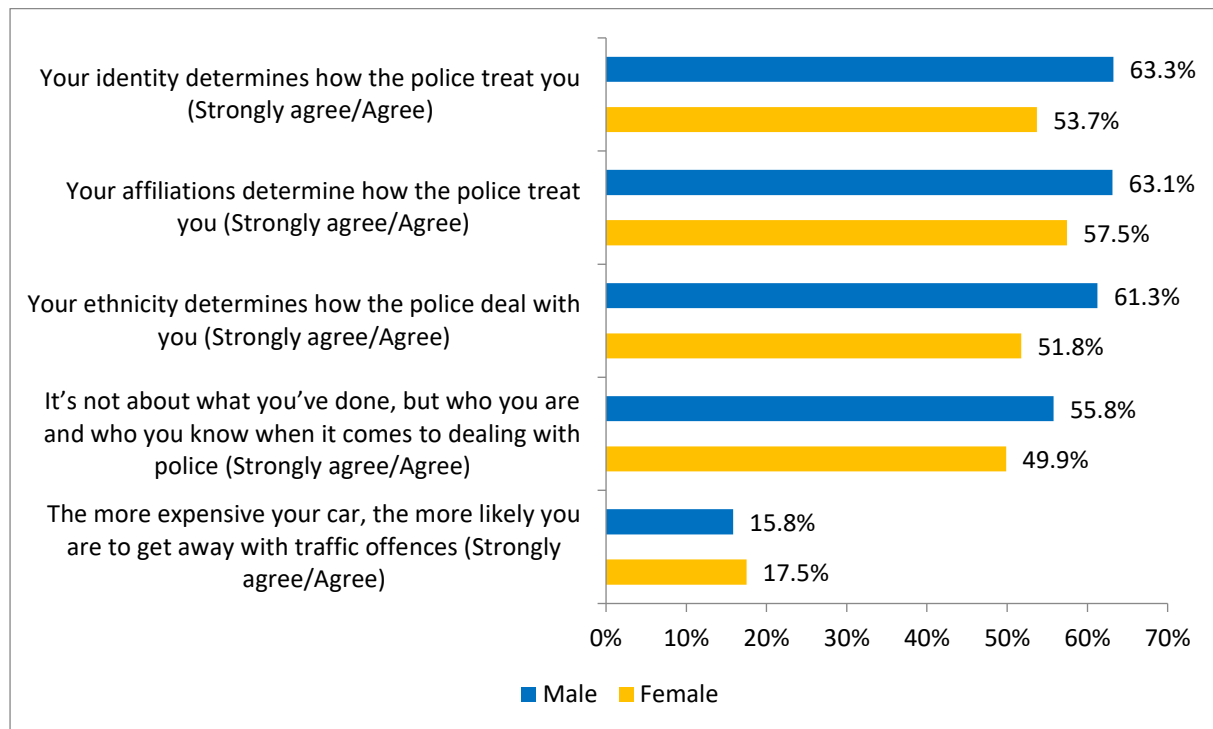
When looking at different age groups, the data shows that respondents aged between 25 and 45 are significantly more likely to perceive the police as unobjective and biased when dealing with citizens than respondents from the other age groups (Figure 17.3). This might be because most crimes are typically committed by people of this age range. Respondents aged above 60 years tend to be least approving of the view that your identity determines how the police treat you (39.1% compared to 61.5% of the 25-59 years old), that your affiliations determine how police treat you (39.1% compared to 65.8% of the 25-59 years old), and that your ethnicity determines how the police deal with you (43.5% compared to 60.4% of the 25-59 years old)- Respondents aged between 46 and 59 approved least frequently that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police (41.3% compared to 58.9% of the 25-59 years old), and that driving a more expensive car would increase the chances that citizens get away with traffic offences (11.3% compared to 17.8% of the 25-59 years old).

Figure 18 Perceptions of police objectivity and biasness | according to age groups



Differences in respondents' perceptions about police objectivity and biasness do also exist according to respondents' gender. As Figure 17.4 shows, men are more likely to approve that citizen's identity determines how police treat them (63.1% compared to 57.5% of women), that citizens' affiliations determine how the police treat them (63.3% compared to 53.7% of women), that citizens' ethnicity determines how the police deal with them (61.3% compared to 51.8% of women), and that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police (55.8% compared to 49.9% of women). In contrast, women appear to be more approval of the idea that a more expensive car would increase the chance to get away with traffic offenses (17.5% compared to 15.8% of men).

Figure 19 Perceptions of police objectivity and biasness | according to gender



Perceptions of specific police job performances

A next set of three questions captures respondents' perceptions about the police's job performance in regard to dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community, in working together with residents to solve local problems, and in preventing crime in their community. As shown in Figure 18, the respondents generally rated these duty-specific police's job performances as poor/fair.

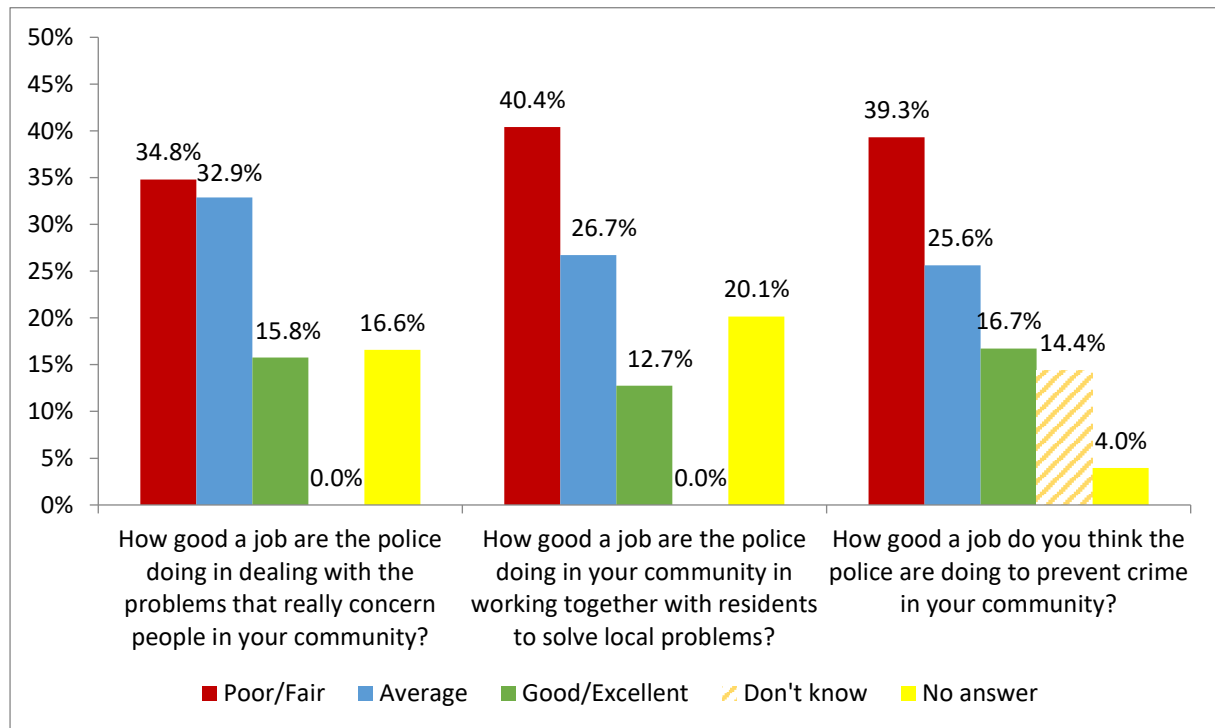
Regarding respondents' evaluation of how good a job the police are doing in dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community, 34.8% stated rather poor/fair (14.7% rated poor, 20.1% rated fair), 32.9% stated average, while only 15.8% stated good/excellent (13.7% rated good, and 2.1% rated excellent). 16.6% didn't provide an answer.

Regarding respondents' evaluation of how good a job the police are doing in their community in working together with residents to solve local problems, 40.4% stated poor/fair (20.7% rated poor, 19.7% rated fair), 26.7% stated average, and only 12.7% stated good/excellent (10.7% rated good, 2.1% rated excellent). 20.1% didn't provide an answer.

Regarding respondents' evaluation of how good a job they think the police are doing to prevent crime in their community, 39.3% stated poor/fair (18% rated poor, 21.4% rated fair), 25.6% stated average,

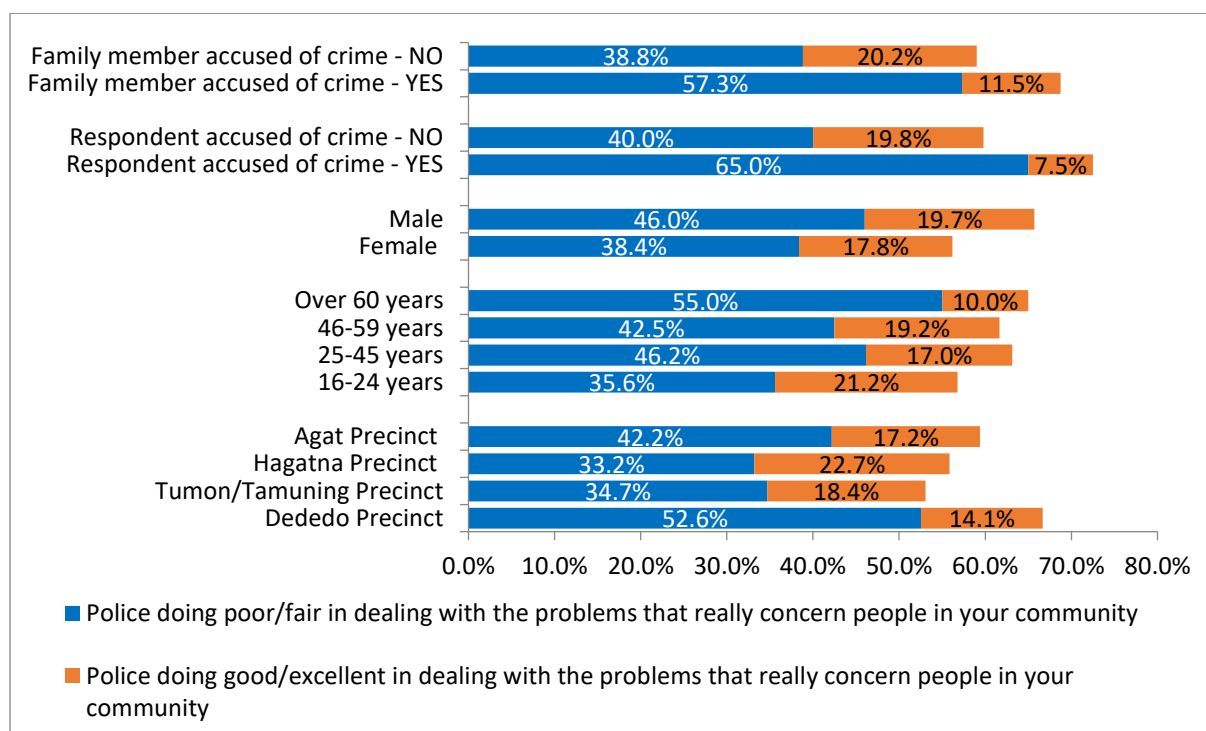
and 16.7% of respondents stated good/excellent (13.4% rated good, 3.3% rated fair). Another 14.4% stated they don't know, while 4% didn't provide an answer.

Figure 18 Respondents' evaluation of the policing quality with regards to specific duties



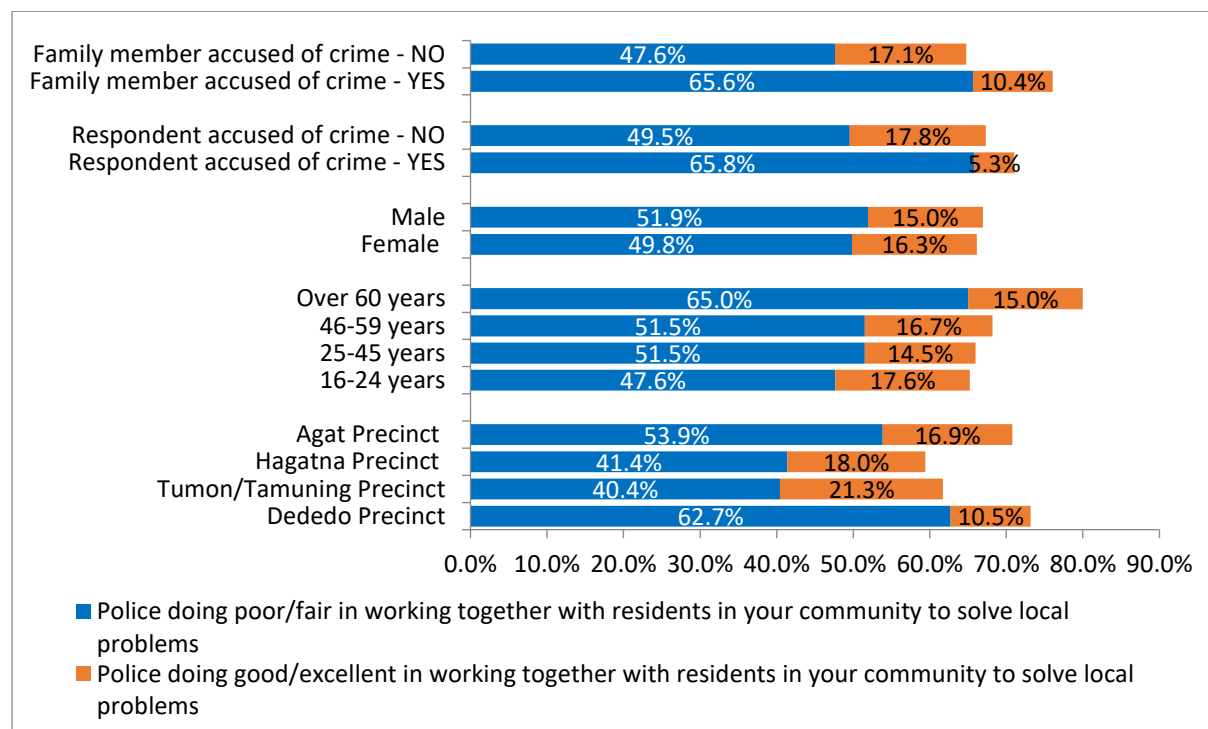
As Figure 18.1 shows, the view that police are doing a poor/fair job in dealing with problems that really concern people in their community is significantly more common among respondents who have been personally accused (65%) and/or have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (57.3%). It is also more prevalent among men (46%) than women (38.4%), among older people (55% of those aged over 60 years compared to 35.6% of those who are aged between 18 – 24 years), and among residents from Dededo (52.6%) and Agat precinct (42.2%). Residents of the Hagåtña precinct rated police's job performance in dealing with problems that really concern people in their community better (22.7% good/excellent) than respondents from the other three precincts.

Figure 18.1 Respondents' evaluations of the police's job performance in regards to dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



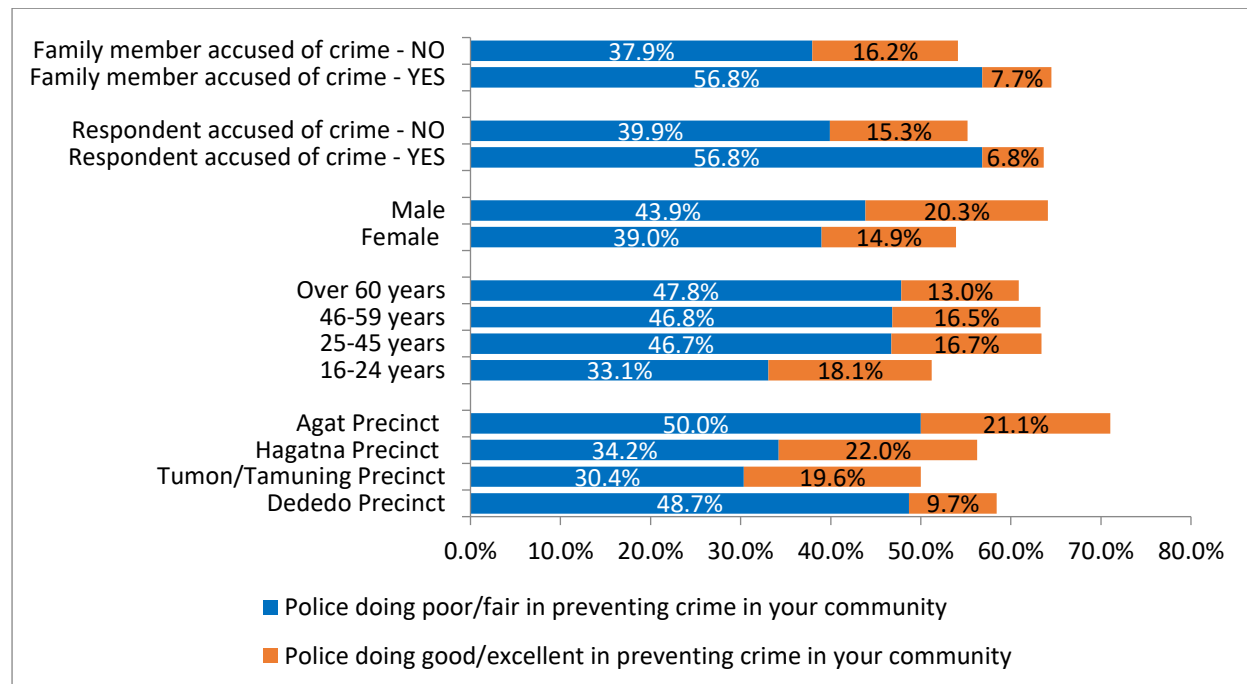
The view that police is doing poor/fair in working together with residents in their community to solve local problems is more common among respondents who have been personally accused (65.8%) and more common among respondents who have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (65.6%) (Figure 18.2). Moreover, men (51.9%) evaluate police's job performance in regard to working together with residents in their communities to solve local problems similarly as poor/fair than women (49.8). The previously reported age trend is also prevalent here: More than six in ten respondents (65%) of those aged over 60 rated police's job performance in regard to dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community as poor/fair, compared to 47.6% of those aged 18-24 years. Lastly, Dededo residents (62.7%) as well as Agat residents (53.9%) more often hold a negative view of police's job performance in regard to dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community compared to residents from the other two precincts.

Figure 18.2 Respondents' evaluations of the police's job performance in regards to working together with residents in their communities to solve local problems | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



Moreover, Figure 18.3 shows that respondents who have been personally accused of a crime and/or have any family member who have been accused of a crime are more likely to rate police's job performance in regards to preventing crime in their community as poor/fair (56.8% respectively), as do men (43.9%) compared to women (39%), and older people (47.8% of those aged over 60 years compared to 33.1% of those who are aged between 18 – 24 years). Residents of the Agat (50%) and Dededo precinct (48.7%) more often hold a negative view of police's job performance in regard to preventing crime in their community compared to residents from the other two precincts.

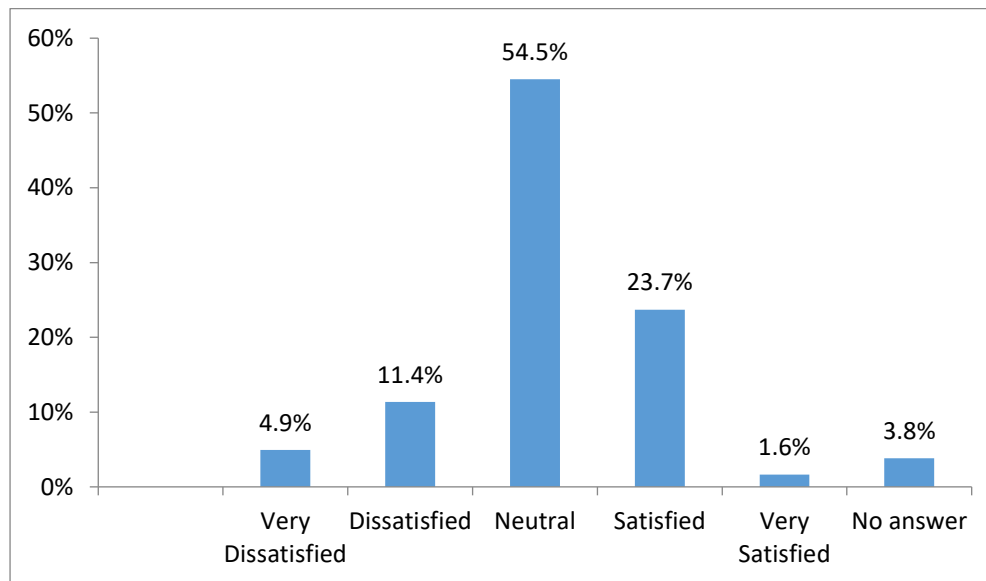
Figure 18.3 Respondents' evaluations of the police's job performance in regards to preventing crime in their community | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



Overall satisfaction with police

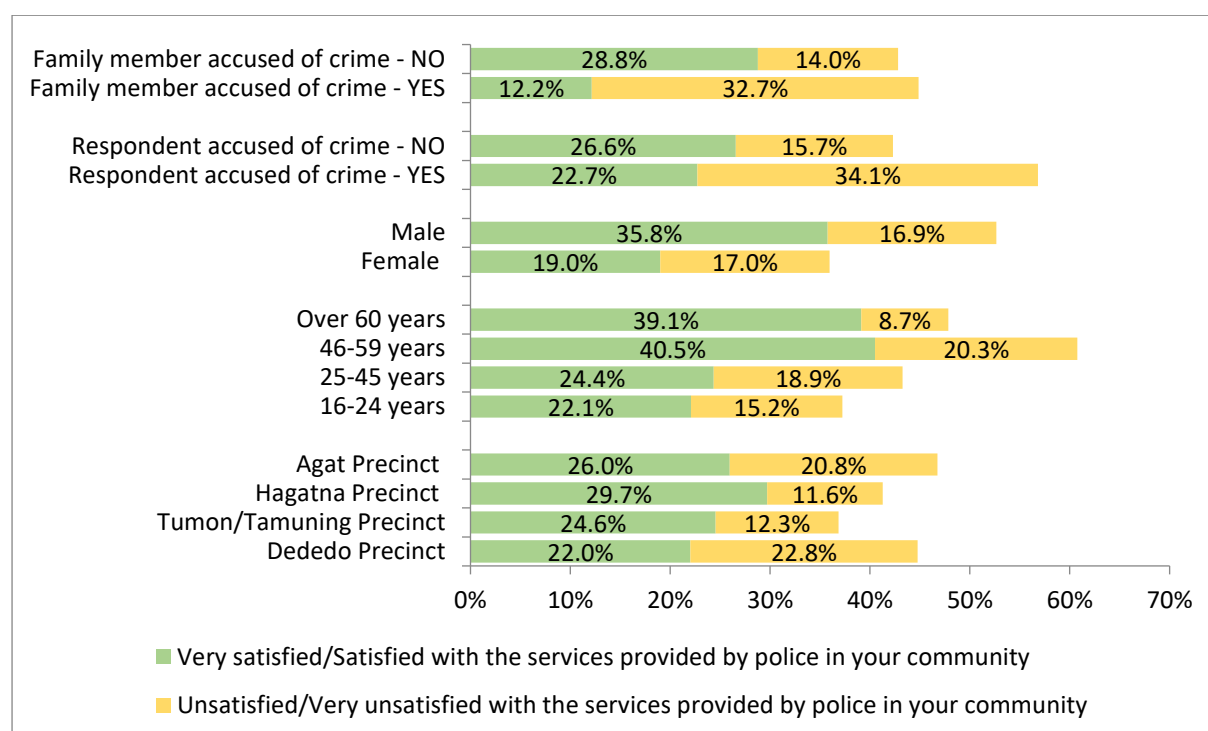
Despite respondents' critical views about duty-specific police's job performances, 25.3% of the 730 sample respondents reported to be either satisfied (23.7%) or very satisfied (1.6%) with the services provided by police in their community, while 54.5% appeared to be neutral. 16.3% of respondents indicated to be rather very dissatisfied (4.9%) or dissatisfied (11.4%) (Figure 19).

Figure 19 Respondents' level of satisfaction with the services provided by police in their community



As shown in Figure 19.1, respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (34.1% vs 15.7% of those who haven't been accused) and/or have any family member who have been accused of a crime (32.7% vs 14% of those without a family member accused) are overall less satisfied with the services provided by police in their community. Surprisingly, men (35.8%) appeared to be more often satisfied with the services provided by police than women (19%). The group of 46 to 59-year-old respondents is overall more satisfied with the service of police than the other age groups, although the 60+ year old respondents are almost equally satisfied (39.1%). Most dissatisfied are also the 45-59 year old respondents (20.3%), which appear to be the most critical age group when it comes to evaluating overall police services. Highest satisfaction with police services can be found among respondents from the Hagåtña precinct (29.7%), whereas residents from the Dededo precinct (22.8%) most often reported to be unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with police services, and least often satisfied or very satisfied (22%).

Figure 19.1 Respondents' level of satisfaction with the services provided by police in their community | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



Attitudes towards the police

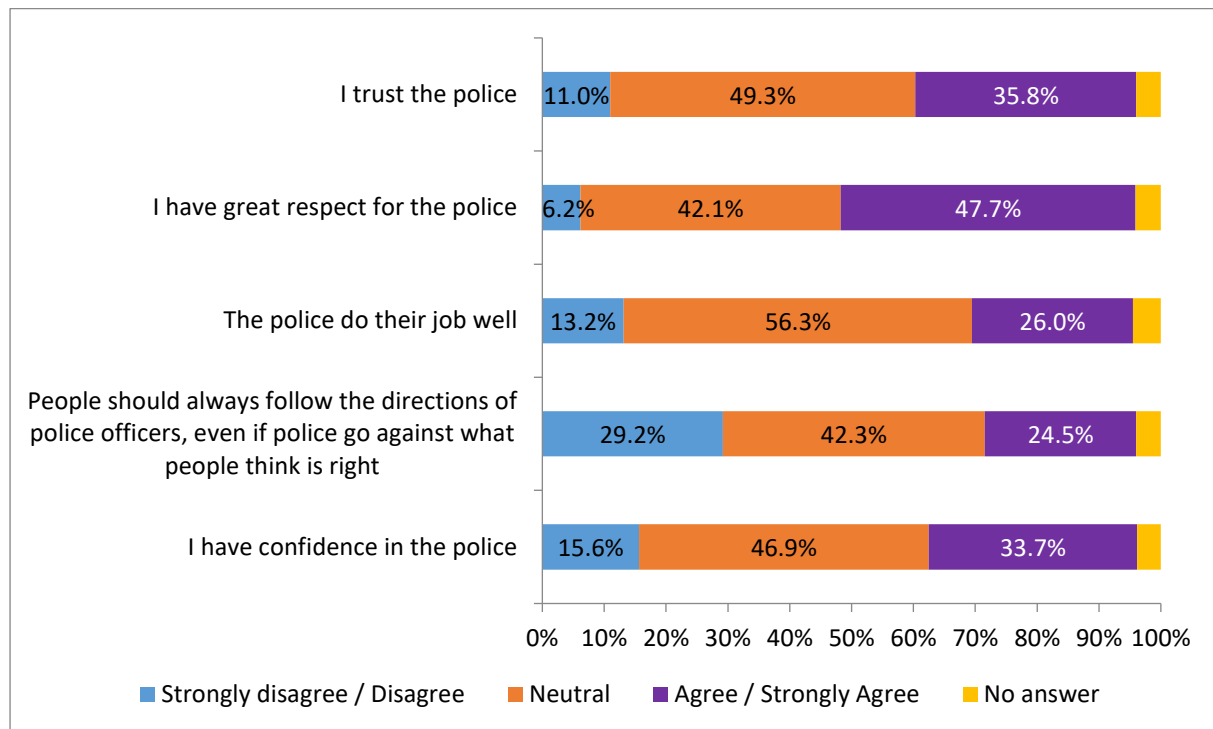
A final set of questions asked respondents to indicate their level of agreement to five statements that measure people's trust in the police, their respect for the police, their evaluation of the police doing a good job, their obedience towards the police, and their overall confidence in the police.

The results (Figure 20) show that the largest share of respondents maintains a neutral attitude towards these items, except of people's respect for the police. Here, views are least undecided and least contested given that almost half of the respondents (47.7%) either strongly agreed or agreed that they have great respect for the police, compared to 42.2% neutral answers and only 6.2% opposed views.

Trust in police was expressed by 35.8% of respondents, compared to 11% who held opposed views. Almost twice as much respondents (26%) strongly agreed or agreed that the police do their job well compared to the 13.2% who disagreed. Similarly, one third of respondents (33.7%) strongly agreed or agreed that they have confidence in the police, while 15.6% were opposed to that view.

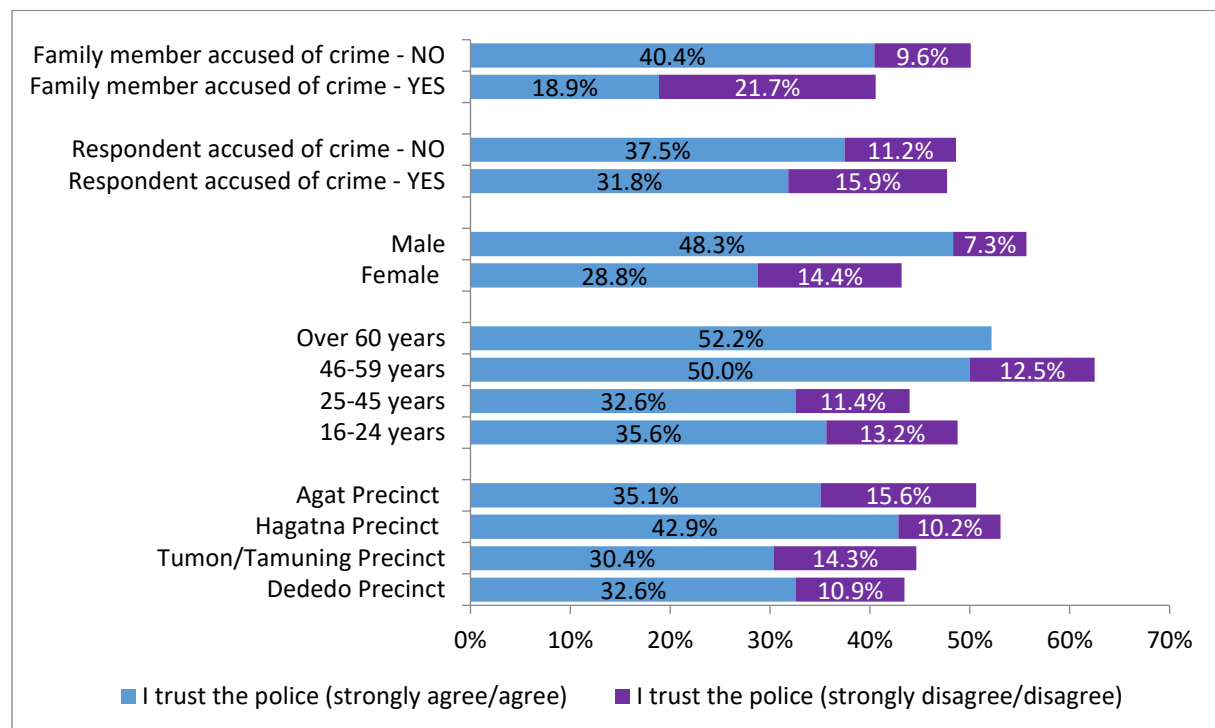
Despite these positive evaluation trends towards, respondents seem to be more critical when it comes to the idea that people should always follow the directions of police officers, even if police go against what people think is right. 29.2% of respondents were opposed to that view, compared to 24.5% who approved this attitude.

Figure 20 Respondents' attitudes towards the police



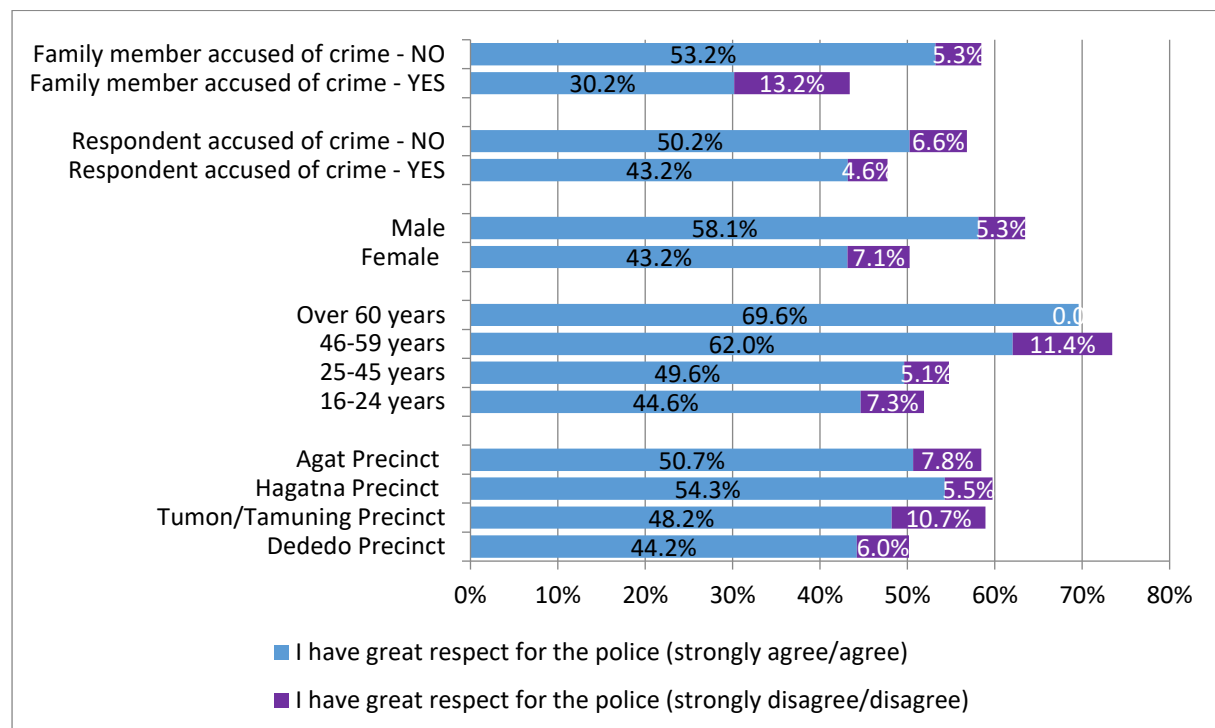
Respondents' trust in the police appears to vary across socio-demographic traits, and also appears to be influenced by whether someone has been accused of a crime and/or has a family member that has been accused of a crime in the past (Figure 20.1). Those respondents with a family member who has been personally accused of a crime (18.9%) appear to have less trust in the police compared to those who do not have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (40.4%). Likewise, those respondents who have been personally accused of a crime appear to be less approval of the idea that the police can be trusted (31.8%) compared to those respondents who have not been personally accused of a crime (37.5%). More men appear to trust the police (48.3%) than women, as do older people: Those aged over 60 years (52.2%) and between 46-59 years (50%) are significantly more like to approve that they can trust the police than those aged 25-45 years (32.6%) and 18-24 years (35.6%). Residents from the Hagåtña precinct (42.9%) show the highest level of trust, followed by residents of the Agat (35.1%) and Dededo precinct (30.4%). Residents from Tumon/Tamuning precinct least often approved that they could trust the police (30.4%).

Figure 21 Respondents trust in the police | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



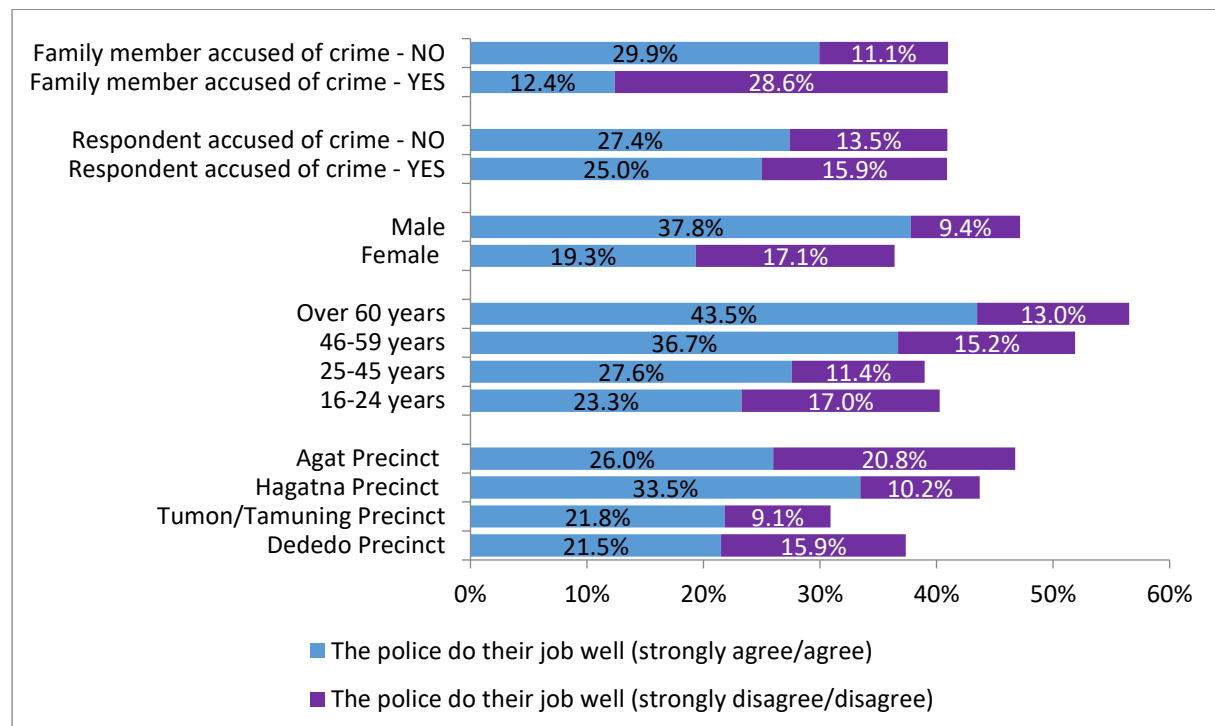
Similar patterns of approval are furthermore observable in regard to respondents' respect for the police (Figure 20.2). Respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (43.2) as well as respondents who have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (30.2%) less frequently agreed to have great respect for the police compared to those who haven't been accused themselves (50.2%) or any family member (53.2%). Looking across socio- demographic factors it appears that men more frequently agree (58.1%) than women (43.2%). Across age groups, respondents aged over 60 years (69.6%) and 46- 59 year olds agreed most frequently while the youngest age group (18-24 years) least frequently agreed (44.6%). Hagåtña (54.3%) and Agat residents (50.7%) more often approved to have great respect for the police than residents of the Tumon/Tamuning (48.2%) and Dededo precinct (44.2%).

Figure 22 Respondents respect for the police | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



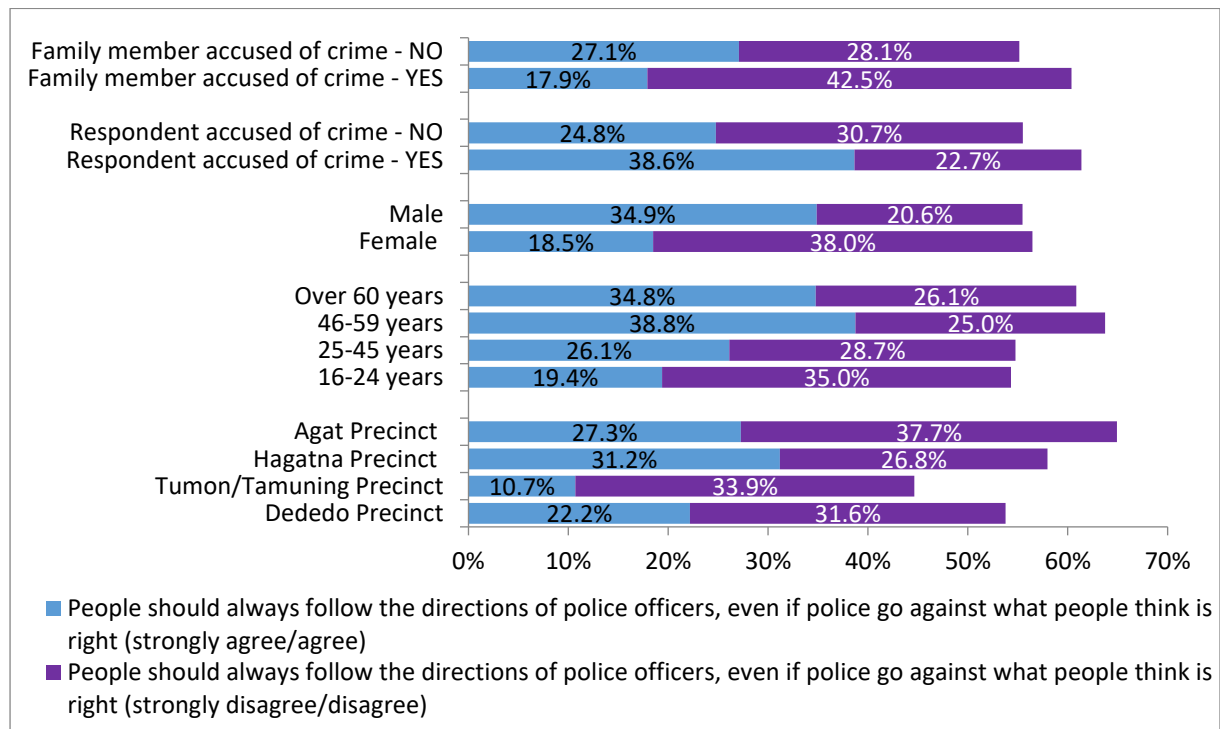
The view that the police do their job well is slightly more common among respondents who don't have a personal criminal history (27.5%) compared to those who have been personally accused of a crime in the past (25%) (Figure 20.3). Respondents who don't have any family member with a criminal history are significantly more likely to approve that the police do their job well (53.2%) compared to those who have any family member with a criminal record (30.2%). Looking across socio- demographic traits, male (37.8%) respondents more frequently agree than female respondents (19.3%). The approval that the police is doing a good job appears to increase with respondents' age; 43.5% of the oldest age group approved this compared to only 23.3% of those aged between 16-24 years. Again, more respondents from the Hagatna (33.5%) and Agat precinct (26%) approved that the police do their job well than residents of the Tumon/Tamuning (21.8%) and Dededo precinct (21.5%).

Figure 23 Respondents' opinion about the police doing their job well | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



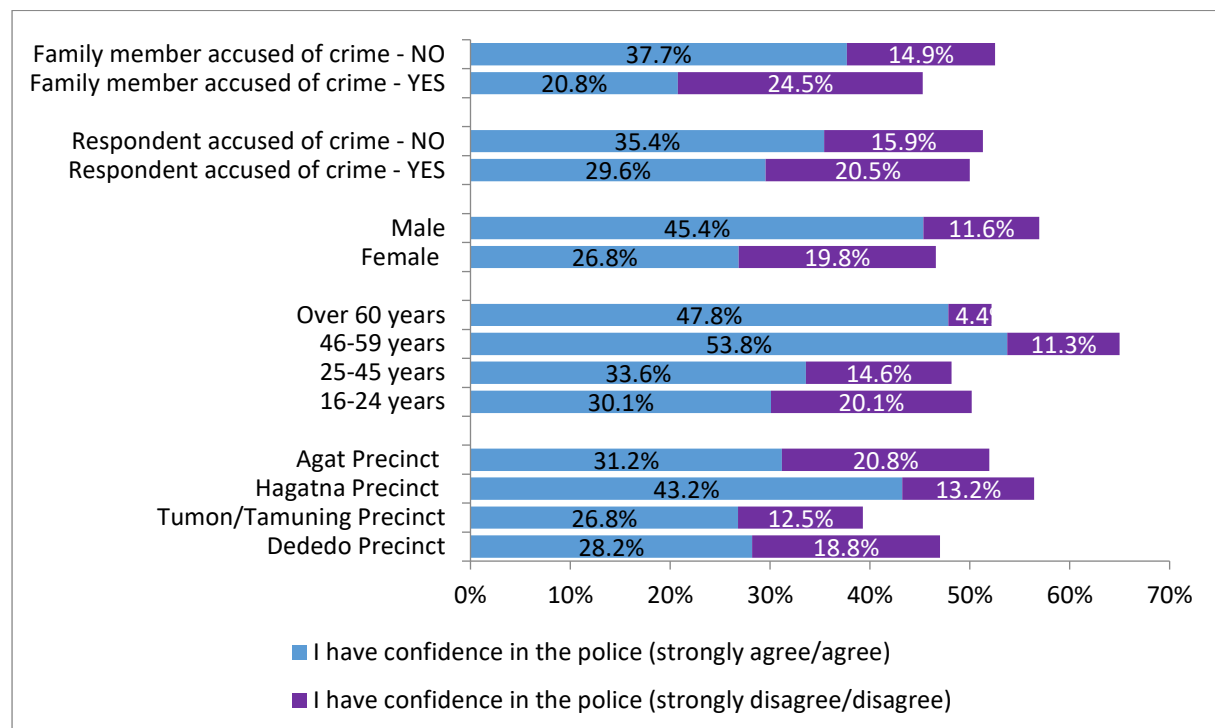
The view that people should always follow the directions of police officers, even if police go against what people think is right is more often approved by respondents who have no family member with a criminal record, and interestingly more frequently approved by respondents who have been personally accused of a crime in the past (38.6%) compared to those with a clean police record (24.6%) (Figure 20.4). Moreover, men appear to be more approval of the statement (34.9%) than women (18.5%). Across age groups, respondents aged 46-59 years most frequently agreed (38.8%), followed by respondents aged over 60 years (34.8%), whereas the youngest age group agreed least frequently (19.4%). Residents of Hagåtña (31.2%) and Agat precinct (27.3%) agreed most frequently, while residents from Tumon/Tamuning most often disagreed (33.9%) that people should always follow the directions of police officers, even if police go against what people think.

Figure 20.4 Respondents' obedience to the police | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



Furthermore, as depicted in Figure 20.5, confidence in the police appears to be most often expressed by respondents without a criminal history (35.4%) and those without any legally convicted or charged family member (37.7%), male respondents (45.4%), and those aged between 46-59 years (53.8%). Confidence in the police was furthermore most approved by residents of the Hagåtña (43.2%) and Agat precinct (31.2%), and least by Tumon/Tamuning precinct (26.8%).

Figure 20.5 Respondents' confidence in the police | according to gender, age groups and precincts, respondent and/or family member accused of crime in the past



Key findings

- Around 27% of respondents said that **they or a family member have been a victim of crime in their community**. Looking at the top three crimes, we can see that robbery is by far the most frequently experienced crime (79 responses), followed by incidences of respondents or family members being impacted by others who have been driving under the influence of substances (35 responses).
- Around 6% mentioned to have been **personally accused of a crime**, while around 15% indicated that a **family member has been accused of a crime**. Of those respondents who mentioned to have been personally accused of one or more crimes, driving under the influence of substances (21 responses) is by far the most common criminal offense, followed by others (11 responses, including assault, vandalism, traffic offense, and underage drinking). Driving under the influence was also recorded as the most frequent criminal offense respondents' family members have been accused of (35 out of 111 responses). Drug abuse violation is second (21 responses), followed by physical abuse (16 responses), sexual assault (12 responses) and other crimes (11 responses, including assault and robbery, missed hearing, murder, and domestic abuse and assault with a car).

- Respondents' **perception of safety** appears to depend on the situational contexts. While being home alone or with family during the day as well as during the night, being outdoor alone during the day or with family was generally perceived as very safe or safe, unsupervised children – whether outdoors at night (62.2%) or in the day (49.7%)- appears to be the major safety concern among respondents.
- **Concerns about different types of crime** were generally very high. Theft was the most common concern mentioned by 84% of respondents. Home invasion (83%) and sexual assault (82.7%) were perceived to equally pose a threat to the community. A total of 81.6% of residents expressed concerns about burglary, 79% about trespassing, 75.1% about substance abuse, and 72.3% about family violence, while 63.7% were concerned about under-age drinking.
- Perceptions about **social cohesion** are mixed, with high incidences of neutral views. While almost half of the respondents (49.9%) shared the view that community members are willing to help neighbors, only 27% perceived their community as a close knit, 28% that the people can be trusted, and 27.7% that community members share the same values. Another 28% that they can count on other adults to look after the safety of their children, whereas almost the same share of respondents (25.6%) were opposed to that view. These appraisals vary across precincts, whereby residents from the Dededo precinct generally held the lowest perceptions of social cohesion in their communities, and residents from Hagåtña and Agat precincts the highest perceptions of social cohesion.
- Respondents' evaluations of **civic courage** among other community members were generally high. Around two third (66.4%) were of the opinion that people in their local community would do something about children fighting in front of your house and someone was being threatened. More than half of respondents stated that it is very likely or likely that people in their local community would do something about a child showing disrespect to an adult (52.3%), and that people in their local community would do something about children spray painting graffiti (54%). As rather unlikely appears to be that people in their local community would do something about children hanging out and skipping school (36.9%).
- The four most frequently mentioned **major problems** in the communities appear to be litter and garbage in the street (45.1%), followed by Graffiti on local buildings (34.1%), neighbors who make trouble (32.6%), and abandoned vehicles (30.8%).
 - Littering in the streets was mentioned more often in the Dededo Precinct (48%) and Tumon/Tamuning (46.7%) precincts as a major problem. Respondents from the Tumon/Tamuning precinct perceived Graffiti on local buildings most often as a major problem of their neighborhood (42.4%) while residents from the Hagåtña precinct viewed

Graffiti in the streets least often as a major issue of their neighborhood (29.6%). Abandoned vehicles appear to be perceived significantly more of a major issue in the Dededo precinct (35.6%) than in the other three precincts.

- Comparing major problems across age groups reveals that perceptions of major problems increase by respondents' age. The contrast on the perceptions of major community problems is highest between the oldest age group (60 years and above) and the youngest age group (16-24 years). Perceptions vary little between the 25-45 years age group and the 46-59 years age group.
- Respondents seem to have most faith in **contacting the police to solve major issues** in their communities (62.1%). While 73.3% of respondents of the Tumon/Tamuning and 69.7% of the Agat precinct viewed this measure as effective, residents of the Dededo (61.7%) and Hagåtña precinct (59.6%) were slightly less convinced of the effectiveness of calling the police to solve major issues.

Interestingly, respondents furthermore evaluated civilian measures related to **small groups of neighbors working together** (52.2%) and **organized neighborhood associations and clubs** (50.4%) as effective options for resolving major problems across all four precincts as well. This highlights the potential for further collaboration and partnerships between the police forces and local communities to deal with community problems.

- According to respondents, the three most frequently mentioned **top priorities of the police** should be to protect life and property, to prevent crime, and to arrest violators
- A total share of 66.44% respondents indicated that they didn't have any **contact with the police** in the past year, while 30.41% mentioned they have had any contact.
 - Of those who indicated that they have been in contact with the police in the past year, 65 respondents did so in order to report a crime, 58 persons mentioned casual encounter (e.g. a chat in the street), 42 persons mentioned a traffic crash as the cause for contact with the police, and 32 residents mentioned 'other' reasons not captured by the instrument (including speeding tickets, stolen property, pulled over, witness for a car accident). Moreover, 65 respondents had contact with the police in order to report a crime, 58 persons mentioned casual encounter (e.g. a chat in the street), 42 persons mentioned a traffic crash as the cause for contact with the police, and 32 residents mentioned 'other' reasons not captured by the instrument (including speeding tickets, stolen property, pulled over, witness for a car accident)
- Respondents' evaluations of the frequency they **see police driving by their house** are rather low. 10.41% reported that they would see police vehicles driving by their homes on a daily basis, 21.1% on a weekly basis, and around 8.1% on a fortnightly basis. Another 36.44% stated to see a police

car passing their homes once a month, while 30.55% mentioned they would never see the police passing their homes in a police vehicle. These results are consistent across all four precincts (not depicted here) and show that there is considerable room for improvement in police visibility.

- Respondents' evaluations of the frequency they **see police walking in the streets** of their communities are even lower. A total share of 80.96% of residents stated they would never see the police patrolling on foot in the streets of their neighborhood, while around 8.5% of respondents reported to see police walking along their neighborhood around once per month. Another 2.88% of the sample indicated to see police officers walking the streets on a weekly or fortnightly basis, and only 1.64% of the sample respondents mentioned daily. Again, these results are consistent across all four precincts (not depicted here) and show that there is considerable room for improvement in police visibility.
- Respondents held mixed views about **the integrity and freedom from prejudice among the police**. 32.5% approved that police treat people as if they only do the right thing when forced. 31.5% of respondent approved that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things. And 31.5% approved that police are concerned about respecting a citizen's individual right.
 - The view that the police are concerned about respecting a citizen's individual rights is more common among respondents who haven't been personally accused (35.6%) and/or don't have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (37.1%). It is also more prevalent among men (43.1%) than women (28.9%), among older people (69.6% of those aged over 60 years compared to 30% of those who are aged between 16–24 years), and among residents from Hagåtña (35.8%) and Dededo precinct (33.7%)
 - The view that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things is more common among respondents who haven't been personally accused (33.8%) and interestingly more common among respondents who have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (40.9%). Moreover, men (41.1%) are significantly more likely to approve that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things than women (26.3%). The previously reported age trend is also prevalent here: Nearly six in ten respondents (56.5%) of those aged over 60 approved this statement, compared to 27.6% of those aged 16-24 years. Hagåtña residents (39.7%) most frequently agreed or strongly agreed that the police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things, while respondents of the Dededo precinct approve least (24.4%).
 - Respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (35.5%) are slightly more likely to approve that police treat people as if they can be trusted to do the right things compared to those who haven't been personally accused of a crime (33.5%). Similarly,

respondents who have any family member who have been accused of a crime (38.6%) tend to more often agree or strongly agree with this statement compared to respondents who don't have any family history of crime accusation (33.2%). Men show significantly higher levels of approval (42.4%) than women (27.6%), as does the oldest age group (43.5%) compared to the youngest age group (29.3%). Residents of the Hagåtña (37.5%) and Dededo precinct (32.8%) show greater approval of the statement than residents of the Agat (29.9%) and Tumon/Tamuning precinct (24.6%)

- Respondents' appraisal of the **objectivity and biasness of police** when dealing with citizens indicate that majority of respondents perceive the police to be generally rather unobjective and biased in doing their job. For instance, 55.3% of respondents approved that citizen's identity determines how police treat them, 57.5% agreed or strongly agreed that citizen's affiliations determine how police treat them, 53.7% approved that citizen's ethnicity determines how police treat them, and slightly more than half (50.4%) believe that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police. However, only 16.2% approved the idea that driving a more expensive car would increase the chances that citizens get away with traffic offences, while majority of respondents (56.9%) expressed opposed views.
 - While perceptions of police being unobjective and biased when dealing with citizen are generally widespread, variations in perceptions exist according to different precincts where respondents live. Residents from the Agat and Dededo precincts are more likely to approve that your identity determines how the police treat you (63.6% and 63.2%), that your affiliations determine how police treat you (64.9% and 68.8%), that your ethnicity determines how the police deal with you (55.8% and 62.6%), and that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police (55.8% and 58.4%). While views that having an expensive car would help citizens to get away with traffic offences are generally low, residents from the Dededo (19.5%) and Hagåtña precinct (18%) express the strongest approval of this statement compared to residents from the other two precincts.
 - Perceptions of police being unobjective and biased when dealing with citizen are generally more frequent among respondents with a family history of criminal offense and respondents with a personal criminal offense history
 - When looking at different age groups, the data shows that respondents aged between 25 and 45 are significantly more likely to perceive the police as unobjective and biased when dealing with citizens than respondents from the other age groups (Figure 17.3). This might be because most crimes are typically committed by people of this age range

- Men are generally more likely to perceive the police as unobjective and biased when dealing with citizens than women.
- Respondents' rated the **police's job performance in regard to dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community, in working together with residents to solve local problems, and in preventing crime in their community** as rather poor/fair.
 - 34.8% shared the view that the police are doing rather poor/fair in dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community, 32.9% stated average, while only 15.8% stated good/excellent. 16.6% didn't provide an answer. This view is more common among respondents who have been personally accused (65%) and/or have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (57.3%). It is also more prevalent among men (46%) than women (38.4%), among older people (55% of those aged over 60 years compared to 35.6% of those who are aged between 18 – 24 years), and among residents from Dededo (52.6%) and Agat precinct (42.2%). Residents of the Hagåtña precinct rated police's job performance in dealing with problems that really concern people in their community better (22.7% good/excellent) than respondents from the other three precincts.
 - 40.4% shared the view that the police are doing rather poor/fair in working together with residents to solve local problems, 26.7% stated average, and only 12.7% stated good/excellent 20.1% didn't provide an answer. This view is more common among respondents who have been personally accused (65.8%) and more common among respondents who have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (65.6%). Moreover, men (51.9%) evaluate police's job performance in regard to working together with residents in their communities to solve local problems similarly as poor/fair than women (49.8), as do older respondents compared to younger people, and respondents from Dededo (62.7%) as well as Agat precincts (53.9%).
 - Almost 40% shared the view that the police are doing poor/fair in preventing crime in their community, 25.6% stated average, and 16.7% of respondents stated good/excellent. Another 14.4% stated they don't know, while 4% didn't provide an answer. Respondents who have been personally accused of a crime and/or have any family member who have been accused of a crime are more likely to rate police's job performance in regards to preventing crime in their community as poor/fair (56.8% respectively), as do men (43.9%) compared to women (39%), and older people (47.8% of those aged over 60 years compared to 33.1% of those who are aged between 18 – 24 years). Residents of the Agat (50%) and Dededo precinct (48.7%) more often hold a negative view of police's job

performance in regard to preventing crime in their community compared to residents from the other two precincts.

- Despite respondents' critical views about duty-specific police's job performances, 25.3% of the 730 sample respondents reported to be overall either satisfied (23.7%) or very satisfied (1.6%) with the **services provided by police in their community**, while a large share of 54.5% appeared to be neutral. 16.3% of respondents indicated to be rather very dissatisfied (4.9%) or dissatisfied (11.4%).
 - Respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (34.1%) and/or have any family member who have been accused of a crime (32.7%) are overall less satisfied with the services provided by police in their community. Surprisingly, men (35.8%) appeared to be more often satisfied with the services provided by police than women (19%). The group of 46 to 59-year-old respondents is overall more satisfied with the service of police than the other age groups, although the 60+ year old respondents are almost equally satisfied (39.1%). Most dissatisfied are also the 45-59 year old respondents (20.3%), which appear to be the most critical age group when it comes to evaluating overall police services. Highest satisfaction with police services can be found among respondents from the Hagåtña precinct (29.7%), whereas residents from the Dededo precinct (22.8%) most often reported to be unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with police services, and least often satisfied or very satisfied (22%).
- **Attitudes towards the police** are mixed.
 - Views about respondents' **respect for the police** are least undecided and least contested given that almost half of the respondents (47.7%) approved that they have great respect for the police, compared to 42.2% neutral answers and only 6.2% opposed views. Respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (43.2) as well as respondents who have any family member who has been accused of a crime in the past (30.2%) less frequently agreed to have great respect for the police. Looking across socio- demographic factors it appears that men more frequently trust the police (58.1%) than women (43.2%), older more than younger respondents, while Hagåtña (54.3%) and Agat residents (50.7%) more often approved to have great respect for the police than residents of the Tumon/Tamuning (48.2%) and Dededo precinct (44.2%).
 - **Trust in police** was expressed by 35.8% of respondents, compared to 11% who held opposed views. Those respondents with a family member who has been personally accused of a crime (18.9%) and those who have been personally accused of a crime appear to be less approval of the idea that the police can be trusted (31.8%). More men appear

- to trust the police (48.3%) than women, as do older compared to younger respondents. Residents from the Hagåtña precinct (42.9%) show the highest level of trust, followed by residents of the Agat (35.1%) and Dededo precinct (30.4%). Residents from Tumon/Tamuning precinct least often approved that they could trust the police (30.4%).
- Almost twice as much respondents (26%) approved that the **police do their job well** compared to the 13.2% who disagreed. This view is less common among respondents with a family member who has been personally accused of a crime (29.9% vs. 12.4%) and respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (25% vs. 27.4%)., male (37.8%) respondents more frequently agree than female respondents (19.3%). The approval that the police are doing a good job appears to increase with respondents age: 43.5% of the oldest age group approved this compared to only 23.3% of those aged between 16-24 years. Again, more respondents from the Hagåtña (33.5%) and Agat precinct (26%) approved that the police do their job well than residents of the Tumon/Tamuning (21.8%) and Dededo precinct (21.5%). One third of respondents (33.7%) approved that they have **confidence in the police**, while 15.6% were opposed to that view. Confidence in the police appears to be most often expressed by respondents without a criminal history (35.4%) and those without any legally convicted or charged family member (37.7%), male respondents (45.4%), and those aged between 46-59 years (53.8%). Confidence in the police was furthermore most approved by residents of the Hagåtña (43.2%) and Agat precinct (31.2%), and least by Tumon/Tamuning precinct (26.8%).
 - Respondents seem to be more critical when it comes to the idea that **people should always follow the directions of police officers, even if police go against what people think is right**. 29.2% of respondents were opposed to that view, compared to 24.5% who approved this attitude. This idea is less frequently shared by respondents who have no family member with a criminal record, and interestingly more frequently shared by respondents who have been personally accused of a crime in the past (38.6%) compared to those with a clean police record (24.6%). Moreover, men appear to be more approval of the statement (34.9%) than women (18.5%). Across age groups, respondents aged 46-59 years most frequently agreed (38.8%), followed by respondents aged over 60 years (34.8%), whereas the youngest age group agreed least frequently (19.4%). Residents of Hagåtña (31.2%) and Agat precinct (27.3%) agreed most frequently, while residents from Tumon/Tamuning most often disagreed (33.9%) that people should always follow the directions of police officers, even if police go against what people think.

Summary of findings

Respondents' views about safety, crime and major community problems, social cohesion, and police in their communities were generally mixed across the four precincts. Overall, respondents reported to feel relatively safe in most situations –be it indoor or outdoor, alone or with family- except knowing their children to be unsupervised outdoors. These safety perceptions might be influenced by the generally high perception that neighbors are willing to help and look after each other. Yet, concerns about crimes in their communities were very high, particularly in regards to theft, home invasions, sexual assault, and burglary to name only a few. The three most frequently reported priorities for police in respondents' neighborhoods were prevention of crime, enforcement of the law, and the arrest of law violators. However, around 40% of respondents rated the police's job performance in preventing crimes as poor/fair, while only 16.7% rated it as good/excellent. At the same time, respondents felt that the police visibility in their community is low –be it police patrolling on foot or by car- which might all contribute to residents' high concerns about criminal activities in their communities. Major problems in the communities appeared to be litter and garbage in the streets, followed by Graffiti on local buildings, neighbors who make trouble, and abandoned vehicles. These perceptions varied across precincts: Littering in the streets was mentioned more often in the Dededo Precinct (48%) and Tumon/Tamuning (46.7%) precincts as a major problem, while residents from the Tumon/Tamuning precinct perceived Graffiti on local buildings most often as a major problem of their neighborhood (42.4%). Residents of the Tumon/Tamuning (35%) and Dededo precinct (34.5%) cited trouble making or noisy neighbors more often as a major issue in their neighborhood compared to the residents of the other two precincts, whereas abandoned houses and run-down buildings were most often viewed as a major problem in the Dededo (31.1%) and Agat precinct (30.8%). Such disaggregated information might help the Guam police force to find viable entry points for approaching and cooperating with residents to curb these major issues together, and therefore to strengthen communities' social cohesion on the one side, and community policing and the reputation of the police force on the other side.

Perceptions about the overall satisfaction with police were mixed and varied across socio-demographic traits. In general, more people seem to be overall satisfied with the service the police provide than unsatisfied, with high instances of people remaining undecided in their opinion. Residents from Hagåtña precinct (29.7%) reported the highest levels of satisfaction with police, whereas residents from the Dededo precinct (22.8%) most often reported to be unsatisfied or very unsatisfied with police services, and least often satisfied or very satisfied (22%). Agat residents held the highest levels of mixed responses about overall police satisfaction. It is notable however

unsurprising that respondents who have been personally accused of a crime (34.1% vs 15.7% of those who haven't been accused) and/or have any family member who have been accused of a crime (32.7% vs 14% of those without a family member accused) are overall less satisfied with the services provided by police in their community.

Starting points for improving community members' overall satisfaction with the police can be obtained from the more nuanced perceptual and attitudinal indicators. There are strong beliefs among respondents that the police fails to be objective and unbiased in their daily work. For instance, more than half of respondents approved that citizens' identity determines how police treat them, that citizen's affiliations determine how police treat them, that citizen's ethnicity determines how police treat them, and that it's not about what you've done, but who you are and who you know when it comes to dealing with police. These views were particularly strong among Dededo and Agat residents, and more prevalent among respondents who have a family member who has been accused of a crime in the past, and/or have been personally accused of a crime themselves, and among males as well as the age group of 25 to 45 years old. At the same time, around one third of respondents believed that police treat people as if they only do the right thing when forced. Moreover, there were twice as many unsatisfied as satisfied respondents who perceived the police's job performance in regards to dealing with dealing with the problems that really concern people in their community as poor/fair. The same pattern is prevalent in regards to respondents' evaluation of the police's job performance in preventing crime in local communities. Again, these views were more common among Dededo and Agat residents, among men, older residents and those with a personal or family history of criminal offense. Although these views are of course subjective to the respondents, it is recommended that the Guam police force revisits these parameters and monitors and evaluates its current policing strategies accordingly in order to improve community members perceptions of police's objectivity and unbiasedness when dealing with citizens, and its efficacy in preventing crime in general.

Despite mixed views by the community about police performance, honesty, objectivity and integrity, the vast majority of respondents (62.1%) view contacting the police as the most effective measure to resolve major problems in their community. This suggests a certain level of confidence in the police to address issues, which can be confirmed by the data. In addition, over 50% of respondents also viewed small groups of neighbors working together as well as organized neighborhood associations and clubs as vital measures to deal with major community problems. These three measures were all rated as the most effective measures, highlighting the potential to create, cultivate, foster and expand police's relationship with the communities to increase and strengthen community policing. This needs to be understood, however, against the background that around 40% of respondents also reported their

dissatisfaction with the extent to which police are teaming up with community members to deal with community problems, compared to only around 13% who appeared satisfied. While these views are generally quite widespread, particularly residents of the Dededo and Agat precincts, male and older community members and those with a personal or family history of criminal offense were more likely to believe the police are currently doing a rather poor/fair job in working together with community members to solve major local issues. This appears as another significant result of the survey, highlighting the importance for the police to identify strategies to overcome such community perceptions. Such strategies can be informed by the findings of this survey, particularly in respect to the disaggregated data, such as different age groups, gender and precincts. Hence, it possibly can be attested that a significant amount of community members are willing to engage in community policing, yet the police would probably need to increase their engagement and cooperation with the public to make community policing more successful. Increasing resident's trust and confidence in the police seems to be a viable approach to help the police to implement community policing more successfully, and vice versa.

Annex One: Stakeholder Perception Survey

Guam Police Department

Community Policing Survey

INTRODUCTION AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Project Title: Community Perceptions on the GPD's Community Oriented Policing Survey

Dear Participant,

My name is Danielle Watson and I am a consultant carrying out research on Community Policing in Guam. We are interviewing community members to get information intended to improve policing in your community.

We are kindly seeking your voluntary participation in this study through a survey that should take approximately 20 minutes. There are no commercial gains expected from such voluntary participation in this survey and you may choose to decline to participate or withdraw at any time, without such a decision having any adverse consequences on your status as a stakeholder in the community.

Please feel free to decline to answer any questions that you may be uncomfortable with. All the information you provide will be treated confidentially. A report of this study will also be shared through a GPD public forum at a later date and you will be informed of the same.

Should you require any clarifications please feel free to contact me on email danielle.watson@usp.ac.fj or Captain Scott G. Wade on email scott.wade@gpd.guam.gov. You can also contact the University of the South Pacific Research office using email research@usp.ac.fj or phone contact + 1 679 323 2397 if you have questions about your rights as a participant in this research.

This is an anonymous survey, therefore completion and return would imply that you have granted us permission to use the information provided. Thank you very much!

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION <i>This section is geared towards finding out general information about respondents.</i>	
A1	What is your gender? [1] Male [2] Female [0] Other (please state).....
A2	Regarding your sexuality, do you consider yourself to be: [1] Heterosexual (straight) [2] Homosexual (gay or lesbian) [0] Other (please specify)..... [99] No answer
A3	What is your year of birth? (Please state).....
A4	What is your highest level of education? [1] Elementary School [2] Middle School [3] Junior High School [4] Senior High School [5] Vocational/Technical level [6] Undergraduate Level [7] Graduate Level [8] Doctorial Level [0] Other (please state).....
A5	What is your level of income? [1] \$1000-\$3000 monthly [2] \$3500-\$5500 monthly [3] \$6000-\$8000 monthly [0] Other (please specify).....
A6	How many persons live in your household? [1] Below 3 persons [2] 3 to 5 persons [3] Above persons [0] Other (please specify).....
A7	How would you describe your family? [1] Single parent [2] Nuclear (includes mother, father and child/children) [3] Extended (includes parents, children, aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents etc.) [4] Blended (includes step-mother or step father, half-brother or half-sister) [0] Other (please state).....
A8	How long have you lived in this neighborhood? [1] 1-5 years [2] 6-9 years [3] 10 or more years [0] Other (please specify).....
A9	Apart from weddings, funerals and baptisms how often do you attend religious services? [1] Weekly [2] Monthly [3] Quarterly [4] Semi-Yearly [5] Yearly [6] Never
A10	How many dependent children under the age of 18 live at your current address? (Please state).....
A11	What language do you normally speak at home? [1] Chamorro [2] Chinese

	<div> <div>[3] Chuukese</div> <div>[5] Filipino</div> <div>[7] Korean</div> <div>[9] Marshalese</div> <div>[11] Pohnapean</div> <div>[13] Marshalese</div> <div>[0] Other (please state).....</div> </div> <div> <div>[4] English</div> <div>[6] Japanese</div> <div>[8] Kosraen</div> <div>[10] Palauan</div> <div>[12] Yapese</div> <div>[14] Palauan</div> </div>
A12	<p>Within which municipality do you reside?</p> <div> <div>[1] Agana Heights</div> <div>[3] Asan-Maina</div> <div>[5] Chalan-Pago-Ordot</div> <div>[7] Hagåtña</div> <div>[9] Mangilao</div> <div>[11] Mongmong-Toto-Maite</div> <div>[13] Santa Rita</div> <div>[15] Talofofo</div> <div>[17] Santa Rita</div> <div>[19] Yona</div> </div> <div> <div>[2] Agat</div> <div>[4] Barrigada</div> <div>[6] Dededo</div> <div>[8] Inarajan</div> <div>[10] Merizo</div> <div>[12] Piti</div> <div>[14] Sinajana</div> <div>[16] Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon</div> <div>[18] Yigo</div> </div>
A13.a	<p>What is your country of birth?</p> <p>(Please state).....</p>
A13.b	<p>If you were born outside of Guam, what is the year of arrival in Guam?</p> <p>(Please state).....</p>
A14.a	<p>What is your mother's country of birth?</p> <p>(Please state).....</p>
A14.b	<p>If your mother was born outside of Guam, what is the year of arrival in Guam?</p> <p>(Please state).....</p>
A15.a	<p>What is your father's country of birth?</p> <p>(Please state).....</p>
A15.b	<p>If your father was born outside of Guam, what is the year of arrival in Guam?</p> <p>(Please state).....</p>
A15	<p>What is your current employment status?</p> <div> <div>[1] Single parent Unemployed</div> <div>[3] Part-time</div> <div>[5] Casual</div> <div>[7] Temporary/Probationary</div> <div>[0] Other (please state).....</div> </div> <div> <div>[2] Unpaid family worker</div> <div>[4] Full-time</div> <div>[6] Daily/ Weekly hire</div> <div>[8] Permanent</div> </div>
<p align="center">SECTION B: COMMUNITY CONTEXT</p> <p align="center"><i>This section asks about your experience of crime, social cohesion and crime safety in your community.</i></p>	
B1.a	<p>Have you or any member of your family ever been a victim of a crime in your community?</p> <div> <div>[1] Yes</div> <div>[2] No</div> </div>

B1.b	<p>If Yes, identify type:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>[1] Driving Under the Influence (DUI)</td><td>[2] Physical abuse</td></tr> <tr> <td>[3] Drug Abuse Violation</td><td>[4] Prostitution</td></tr> <tr> <td>[5] Fraud</td><td>[6] Robbery</td></tr> <tr> <td>[7] Hate crime</td><td>[8] Sexual assault</td></tr> <tr> <td>[9] Larceny/Theft</td><td>[10] Verbal abuse</td></tr> <tr> <td>[11] Offence against the elderly or children</td><td>[12] Other (please specify).....</td></tr> </table>	[1] Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	[2] Physical abuse	[3] Drug Abuse Violation	[4] Prostitution	[5] Fraud	[6] Robbery	[7] Hate crime	[8] Sexual assault	[9] Larceny/Theft	[10] Verbal abuse	[11] Offence against the elderly or children	[12] Other (please specify).....																																																						
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B2.a	<p>Have you ever been accused of committing a crime?</p> <p>[1] Yes [2] No</p>																																																																		
B2.b	<p>If Yes, identify type:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>[1] Driving Under the Influence (DUI)</td><td>[2] Physical abuse</td></tr> <tr> <td>[3] Drug Abuse Violation</td><td>[4] Prostitution</td></tr> <tr> <td>[5] Fraud</td><td>[6] Robbery</td></tr> <tr> <td>[7] Hate crime</td><td>[8] Sexual assault</td></tr> <tr> <td>[9] Larceny/Theft</td><td>[10] Verbal abuse</td></tr> <tr> <td>[11] Offence against the elderly or children</td><td>[0] Other (please specify).....</td></tr> </table>	[1] Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	[2] Physical abuse	[3] Drug Abuse Violation	[4] Prostitution	[5] Fraud	[6] Robbery	[7] Hate crime	[8] Sexual assault	[9] Larceny/Theft	[10] Verbal abuse	[11] Offence against the elderly or children	[0] Other (please specify).....																																																						
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B3.a	<p>Has any member of your immediate family been accused of having committed a crime?</p> <p>[1] Yes [2] No</p>																																																																		
B3.b	<p>If Yes, identify type:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>[1] Sexual assault</td><td>[2] Physical abuse</td></tr> <tr> <td>[3] Verbal Abuse</td><td>[4] Robbery</td></tr> <tr> <td>[5] Larceny/Theft</td><td>[6] Offence against the elderly or children</td></tr> <tr> <td>[7] Drug Abuse Violation</td><td>[8] Driving Under the Influence (DUI)</td></tr> <tr> <td>[9] Prostitution</td><td>[10] Fraud</td></tr> <tr> <td>[11] Hate crime</td><td>[0] Other (please specify).....</td></tr> </table>	[1] Sexual assault	[2] Physical abuse	[3] Verbal Abuse	[4] Robbery	[5] Larceny/Theft	[6] Offence against the elderly or children	[7] Drug Abuse Violation	[8] Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	[9] Prostitution	[10] Fraud	[11] Hate crime	[0] Other (please specify).....																																																						
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B4	<p>How safe do you feel in the following situations?</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Situation</th><th>Very Unsafe</th><th>Unsafe</th><th>Neutral</th><th>Safe</th><th>Very Safe</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Home alone in the day</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Home with your family in the day</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Home alone at night</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Home with your family at night</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Outdoors with your family</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Outdoors alone</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Outdoors alone during the day</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Outdoors alone during the night</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>When your children are unsupervised outdoors during the day</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>When your children are unsupervised outdoors during the night</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Situation	Very Unsafe	Unsafe	Neutral	Safe	Very Safe	Home alone in the day	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Home with your family in the day	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Home alone at night	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Home with your family at night	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Outdoors with your family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Outdoors alone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Outdoors alone during the day	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Outdoors alone during the night	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	When your children are unsupervised outdoors during the day	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	When your children are unsupervised outdoors during the night	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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B7	<p>How often have you done the following activities with your neighbours?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <th>Situation</th><th>Not Frequently</th><th>Frequently</th><th>Very Frequently</th><th>Not at All</th></tr> <tr><td>Look after their property</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Borrow food items or tools</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Share a meal</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Help with problem</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Ask about personal matters</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Stop to chat</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Participate in an activity organized by police department</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Participated in general neighborhood activities</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Have a dispute</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	Situation	Not Frequently	Frequently	Very Frequently	Not at All	Look after their property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Borrow food items or tools	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Share a meal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Help with problem	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Ask about personal matters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Stop to chat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Participate in an activity organized by police department	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Participated in general neighborhood activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Have a dispute	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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B8	<p>Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <th>Activity</th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> <tr><td>Signed a petition</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Joined a boycott</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Engaged in a Peaceful demonstration</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> <tr><td>Attended a Public meeting</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>	Activity	Yes	No	Signed a petition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Joined a boycott	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Engaged in a Peaceful demonstration	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Attended a Public meeting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																			
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